Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-191
Wednesday
2 October 1991

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-191 2 October 1991

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OAS Initiates Hemispheric Meeting on Haiti *[CANA]* 1
Southern Cone Leftists Meet in Buenos Aires *[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 1
American Communications Meeting Closes *[Madrid EFE]* 2
Andean Pact Reduces Telecommunications Rates *[Madrid EFE]* 2

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Malmierca Addresses UN General Assembly *[Havana Radio]* 3
'Strongest Condemnation' Given Haiti Coup *[Havana TV]* 3
Havana on Aristide, Perez Calls For Intervention *[Havana TV]* 3
ANPP Chairman on Role of Fourth PCC Congress *[Havana Radio]* 4
Congress Delegates To Study Draft Resolutions *[Havana TV]* 4
Havana Delegates End Study *[Havana Radio]* 4
Commentary Views Role of PCC Provincial Leaders *[Havana Radio]* 4

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Caricom Urges Restoration of Haiti Government *[CANA]* 5
Economist on Caricom Role *[CANA]* 5

Barbados

Government Freezes Relations in Response to Coup *[CANA]* 5

Dominica

Government, Opposition Condemn Coup *[CANA]* 6

Dominican Republic

Government Involvement in Haitian Coup Charged *[AFP]* 6

Haiti

Continued Reportage on Military Coup 7
Army Leader Cedras Address *[Port-au-Prince TV]* 7
Cedras Claims No Desire for Power *[Paris Radio]* 8
Aristide Accused of 'Totalitarianism' *[Hamburg DPA]* 8
Cedras Interviewed on Coup *[Paris Radio]* 8
Cedras To Return Power to Civilians *[Hamburg DPA]* 9
Aristide To Address OAS *[Havana Radio]* 9
Aristide Says Coup 'Political Suicide' *[Paris Radio]* 9
Aristide Pleads To Stop 'Massacre' *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 10
France, U. S. Suspend Aid *[London BBC World Service]* 10
Cabinet Reportedly Arrested *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 10
Preval Denies Arrest of Cabinet *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 11
Aristide Supporters Said Killed *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 11
Council of Ministers Takes Charge *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 12
Preval Urges Rejection of Coup *[AFP]* 12

Conflict Within Army Reported *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 12
Curfew Decreed *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 12
SSP Asked To Surrender Weapons *[Port-au-Prince TV]* 13
Return To Normalcy Sought *[Port-au-Prince TV]* 13
Streets Patrolled, Capital 'Quiet' *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 13
Army Shoots 'To Intimidate' *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 13
Several Radio Stations Off Air *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 13
Hospital Asked To Collect Bodies *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 13
Ex-Aristide Opponent Condemns Coup *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 14
Envoy in Panama on Coup *[Panama Radio]* 14
Communists, Socialists Reject Coup *[AFP]* 14

Trinidad and Tobago

Government Condemns 'Overthrow' of Aristide *[CANA]* 15

CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize

Invitation to Central American Parliament Meeting *[Bonaire Radio]* 16

El Salvador

Army Launches Major Operation in North *[AFP]* 16
Further Report *[San Salvador Radio]* 16
Jesuit Superior Comments on Trial Verdict *[San Salvador Radio]* 16
Brigade Commander Criticizes Ruling *[San Salvador Radio]* 17
END Supports Government-Rebel Agreements *[Radio Farabundo Marti]* 18

Honduras

Government Communique Condemns Haitian Coup *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* 18
Callejas Condemns Coup *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* 19
Government Offers Support *[Panama City ACAN]* 19

Nicaragua

Foreign Minister Meets With Soviet Counterpart *[BARRICADA 1 Oct]* 19
President Chamorro Condemns Haitian Coup *[Managua Radio]* 19
Police Explain Shots Fired at Godoy's Home *[BARRICADA 28 Sep]* 20

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Government Not To Recognize New Haitian Regime *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 21
Israeli Paper Interviews Menem Before Visit *[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ 1 Oct]* 21
Cuban Diplomats Accused as Money 'Couriers' *[Madrid EFE]* 22
Duhalde Denies Plan To Fire Government Workers *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 1 Oct]* 22
Device Explodes in Military Unit as Protest *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 22
Falklands Fishing Permission Allegedly Sought *[CLARIN 30 Sep]* 23

Bolivia

Iturralde Addresses UN General Assembly *[Madrid EFE]* 23
Government Rejects U.S. Ambassador's Statements *[PRESENCIA 25 Sep]* 24
New Extradition Treaty With U.S. Denied *[PRESENCIA 25 Sep]* 25
Military Considers Withdrawing From Drug Fight *[PRESENCIA 20 Sep]* 25
Concerted Effort Against Terrorism Organized *[EL DIARIO 24 Sep]* 25
State Oil Firm Reports 1990 Daily Production *[EL DIARIO 18 Sep]* 26

Brazil

Government 'Trustee' Aristide To Be Reinstated *[Madrid EFE]* 26
Cruzeiro Devaluation of 17 Percent Announced *[Brasilia Radio]* 26
Collor Rules Out New Economic Measures *[Brasilia Radio]* 26
Collor Comments on Privatization, Other Topics *[Brasilia Radio]* 27
Cuba's Ramon Castro Seeks Closer Trade Ties *[O GLOBO 30 Sep]* 27
* Azambuja Reaffirms Commitment to Mercosur *[GAZETA MERCANTIL 28 Aug]* 28
* PT Moves To Abolish Articulation Faction *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 Aug]* 29
* Siemens Official Views Investment Projects *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 22 Aug]* 30
Nuclear Evacuation Exercise Planned *[Brasilia Radio]* 30

Chile

Aylwin 'Deeply Concerned' by Haitian Situation *[Santiago Radio]* 30
Deputies Call For OAS Intervention in Haiti *[Santiago Radio]* 31
Aylwin's Policy Boosts Economic Credibility *[Madrid EFE]* 31
Italian Embassy Entered by Prisoners' Families *[Santiago Radio]* 31

Colombia

Gaviria Comments on Guerrilla Attack *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 31
La Calle Comments on Talks' Suspension *[Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]* 32
Guerrillas Comment *[Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]* 33
Peace Adviser Comments *[Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]* 33
CNGSB Spokesman Comments *[Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]* 34
Army Sends Reinforcements To Cauca Department *[Santa Fe de Bogota Radio]* 35
FARC Announces Unilateral Elections Truce *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 35
* Inflation Reaches 20 Percent Over 8 Months *[EL TIEMPO 4 Sep]* 36
* Human Rights Office To Open in Capital *[EL ESPECTADOR 31 Aug]* 37

Peru

Ecuadoran Proposal for Pope's Mediation Viewed *[Madrid EFE]* 37
Foreign Minister Views Conflict With Ecuador *[Madrid EFE]* 38
Demands Compliance With Protocol *[Madrid EFE]* 39
Congress 'Flatly' Rejects Mediation Proposal *[Madrid EFE]* 39
Government 'Energetically Rejects' Haiti Coup *[Madrid EFE]* 40
September Inflation 'Lowest in 50 Months' *[Madrid EFE]* 40

Uruguay

Congress Approves Privatization of Public Firms *[Madrid EFE]* 40
Lacalle Signs Law *[Madrid EFE]* 41

Venezuela

Reportage on Aftermath of Haitian Coup 41
Government Issues Communique *[Caracas TV]* 41
Aristide Arrives in Caracas *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 41
Aristide Seeks Support *[AFP]* 42
Aristide To Meet With Perez *[Madrid EFE]* 42
Aristide Thanks President Perez *[Caracas TV]* 42
Perez Eyes Military Intervention *[Madrid EFE]* 43
Aristide, Perez Comment on Events *[Madrid EFE]* 43
Perez Proposes Aid, Oil Cut *[Caracas TV]* 44
OPEC Members Agree To Increase Oil Production *[Caracas TV]* 44

Suriname

Venetiaan on Netherlands Ties, Drug War *[Bonaire Radio]* 44
France Ready To Give Military, Other Aid *[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 24 Sep]* 45

OAS Initiates Hemispheric Meeting on Haiti

FL0110221691 Bridgetown CANA in English 1935 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, Oct 1, CANA—The Organization of American States (OAS) has condemned Monday's military coup in Haiti and is to convene a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Hemisphere to consider the situation in the Caribbean nation.

A unanimous resolution adopted by the Permanent Council Monday night issued the "most vigorous condemnation" of the coup, demanded that those responsible be punished, and that President Jean-Bertrand Aristide be restored to office.

"It is not possible to accept that popular sovereignty expressed in Haiti through an electoral process that was free and transparent be violated," OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares told the Council after outlining the urgent reasons he had to request the special meeting.

"Very grave events have taken place in Haiti and it is now necessary for our organisation to act promptly," he told the Council, chaired by Ambassador James V. Hyde of Belize.

The permanent representative of Haiti, Ambassador Jean Casimir, informed the Council of the most recent events in his country, and said that "we are confronting without any doubt a case of interruption of the constitutional order...I request that we walk together the difficult road toward the return of popular sovereignty in Haiti," the French-speaking country's permanent ambassador to the OAS exhorted the members of the political forum of the organisation.

In keeping with the principles of the OAS Charter and of the Santiago commitment to democracy, the Council reaffirmed its solidarity with the Haitian people in their struggle to strengthen their democratic system without foreign interference, and in the exercise of their sovereign will.

It deplored the loss of human lives, demanded that those responsible be punished, and urged that, in strict observance of international law, those parties put an end to the violation of the Haitian people's rights, respect the life and physical safety of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and restore the president's exercise of his constitutional authority.

Aristide, who was replaced by a military junta, led by Army Commander Brigadier Raoul Cedras, was flown to Venezuela on Tuesday on his way to exile in France. He vowed he would restore his seven-month-old government, the first democratically-elected administration in Haitian history.

Southern Cone Leftists Meet in Buenos Aires

PY2909031091 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1946 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)—Representatives from about 21 leftist groups of Latin America's Southern Cone have proposed political talks to reformulate the path toward socialism after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the Soviet system's collapse.

The groups agreed in seeking "plurality" to build new ways that will meet national popular needs before thinking of an international convergence.

In an intense debate on 27 and 28 September at 1100 Entre Rios Street in this capital, the headquarters of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA], representatives from leftist parties in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, and Argentina discussed the situation of this political sector within the framework of an exchange of opinions that yielded surprises on the variations of socialist beliefs.

The groups, generally Marxist, did not entirely abandon that doctrine, but engaged in profound self-criticism of the old international references, among which Soviet communism occupied a preferential place.

A NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reporter was the only press member to attend the meeting. The reporter talked with—among others—a representative of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

The Salvadoran leader proposed to "socialize socialism" and demystify the belief that "crisis favors the growth of the left."

The FMLN leader said the development of the regional left must review the situations "using an uncertainty criteria." [sentence as received]

Other representatives advocated abandoning dogmatism and assigning priority to "pluralism," and claimed that "the CPSU bureaucratic apparatus" was mainly responsible for the crisis "due to the fall of the Soviet system."

The representatives claimed that the CPSU promoted an "opening to the most adventurous pro-capitalist trends."

Carlos Zuniga, who is in charge of the Communist Party of Chile's international relations, noted that this process is basically aimed at "changing and remodeling the systems" and will require "very profound and varied responses on social policies, ways of practicing politics, use of technology, levels of participation by the popular sectors, representation of political parties and groups, current youth dilemmas, prospects for change in some sectors, and especially the increasing neglect in our countries."

Reviewing the reasons behind the meeting of leftist groups in Buenos Aires, Zuniga said there is a trend

toward seeking "plurality," that is, abandoning the characteristic sectarianism and accepting the participation of other "popular" political groups in each country.

Zuniga admitted that after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the tremendous collapse of the political system in the Soviet Union, "we are exploring ways for the left to recover its identity." He admitted that, during the meeting, special time was dedicated to discuss the Cuban issue "because this is a problem of Latin American dignity, of the self-determination of the peoples, which is a banner that will lead us to take practical measures in defense of Cuba."

With respect to the frustrated socialist dream, Zuniga admitted that "we are all moved and profoundly shaken" and that the left admits the "failure of a model of building socialism that unfortunately became bureaucratized and detached from the people, that dogmatized the theory and politics, and that converted the party in an axis that governed all initiatives."

Zuniga pointed out that there were "great errors in the democratizing plans during the period of scientific-technical revolution experienced by humanity in the past 30 years, a period in which the people's participation was actually required."

Zuniga emphasized: "We initially supported perestroyka because we viewed it following that direction, as an attempt to restructure the economy and implement the scientific-technical revolution within society's democratizing process to—of course—improve socialism."

In Zuniga's opinion, the work of international relations led the USSR into a "loss of solidarity with the Third World and with the defense of the path of progress and, in the association based on the complementation of the systems, the USSR yielded space to the United States because the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA were dissolved while imperialism invaded Grenada, the Persian Gulf, etc...."

Zuniga said that in this way "the USSR's international role was disfigured." He held Mikhail Gorbachev responsible for "opening a way to the most adventurous pro-capitalist trends that did what they pleased." Zuniga said that the Soviet errors were actually made by the CPSU. He assigned to the CPSU the "main responsibility" for the fall.

American Communications Meeting Closes

PY3009182891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Santiago, 28 Sep (EFE) — The Sixth Inter-American Telecommunications Conference, which included delegates from 21 American countries and observers from seven European nations, closed today in Santiago.

Minister and under secretaries responsible for telecommunications in the region's countries and the top executives of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) participated in the conference.

During the five-day meeting, the American community debated the development of telecommunications in the continent and their adjustment to the process of changes that are occurring in the world.

After evaluating the region's current reality, the participants decided to strengthen the sector and its future development, seeking better methods to permit more participation by the member countries.

Chilean Telecommunications Under Secretary Roberto Pliscoff was named the new president of the conference's executive commission, thus Chile will be the organization's seat for the next four years.

Uruguay was elected vice president of the executive commission, and Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, the United States, Mexico, and Peru were elected members.

Andean Pact Reduces Telecommunications Rates

PY3009135891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (ANDINA) — The 40-percent reduction in telecommunications rates between Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela is "an important decision that favors the integration of the peoples of the Andean subregion."

This was said by Jose Rafael Serrano, coordinator of the board of the Cartagena Accord, in a letter he addressed today to Ricardo Herrera, executive secretary of the Association of Andean State Telecommunications Enterprises (Aseta).

The "Andean rate" will go into effect on 1 October 1991 and it will cover international telephone, telex, and telegraph services.

Serrano said that "such an important decision has been achieved through the joint work of the state telecommunications enterprises of the member countries, to whom we extend our cordial congratulations."

The implementation of the 40-percent reduction in telecommunication rates of the Andean countries three months before the free trade zone is established will help and intensify transactions between the economic agents.

Cuba

Malmierca Addresses UN General Assembly

FL0210021791 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] At the UN General Assembly today, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reasserted Cuba's decision to continue building socialism in spite of the U.S. threats and the new international situation. Malmierca stated that after the initial euphoria some had because of the failure of the European-style socialist model, the expectations regarding the little giant, the bastion of socialism called Cuba, increase every day. He added: Enemies and friends of the Cuban Revolution are now asking themselves, what is going to happen in the island? They do not take into account the fact that history is made by people and we are not permanently imprinted in the maps of larger states.

Malmierca added that to the disappointment of the former and relief of the latter, we say that the Cuban Revolution was not given as a Christmas gift, it did not arrive in Havana aboard a tank manned by foreigners, but aboard the war vehicles taken away by our combatants from the enemies of the people. It was, he said, the culmination of a long process, 100 years of our people fighting for their freedom and independence.

The name of Cuba, continued Malmierca before the UN General Assembly, has been invoked several times during this 46th session. In his brilliant debut as supreme judge of the actions and future of all the countries in the planet, U.S. President George Bush, who promised the delegates a different speech, also brought to this forum his anti-Cuban litany. Once more, added Malmierca, in line with his sick obsession, Bush took upon himself the unusual role of interpreting the feelings of the Cuban people. Malmierca denounced that the closest verdict to intolerance and blunder of a neomercantilism of universal projection, such as the inquisition, the U.S. President stigmatized the social system established in Cuba, insulted its leader, and offended all the Cuban people.

What is incredible at this time, said Malmierca, is that attempts to deliver sermons and give lessons in democracy, human and political rights are made here at the United Nations by those who are the leaders and the direct responsible parties of the existence of the most inhumane system worldwide of exploitation and looting that has taken close to 100 countries to the most critical poverty conditions that mankind ever knew.

Malmierca also added that it is incredible that those who for years have carried out their policy of force, threats, and blackmail, have subjected numerous nations and states to their destabilizing practices, have waged dirty wars, and attempted to make them surrender by driving them hungry through economic violence or simply invaded them, pretend to become crusaders of democracy.

Malmierca ratified the decision of the Cuban people of resisting the pressures and paraphrased President Fidel Castro when 31 years ago he addressed the international community from the United Nations. Our people, said Malmierca, have learned in this school of the latest international events, they know that at the last moment, when their rights have been denied, when the aggressive forces come upon them, they have the supreme memory and the heroic resource of resisting when their rights are not guaranteed neither at the OAS nor at the United Nations.

'Strongest Condemnation' Given Haiti Coup

FL0210115191 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The government of the Republic of Cuba has received with profound indignation the information from Port-au-Prince that reports the removal of the constitutionally elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by a bloody military coup. In response to such actions, the government of the Republic of Cuba expresses its strongest condemnation and asks for the reinstatement of the legitimate government of Jean-Bertrand Aristide which with unquestionable support is the first government in the history of this nation to offer a venue to start overcoming the grave problems that plague this Caribbean nation.

The people and Government of Cuba reiterate their solidarity with our Haitian brothers during this period in which its dearest hopes for a better future are being stifled.

Havana on Aristide, Perez Calls For Intervention

FL0210130291 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has said in Caracas that a multinational force could stop the massacre being carried out by the coup organizers in Haiti. Aristide said that with the support of the international community, the United Nations, and the OAS, the coup could be defeated to allow the democratic process to continue.

Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who met with the deposed Haitian president in the Miraflores Palace, did not reject the possibility of intervention of international forces in Haiti and reported that he plans to ask the OAS foreign ministers to issue the strongest indictment.

Today, Aristide will speak at the OAS foreign ministers meeting in Washington to present an analysis of the situation in his country. Yesterday, the OAS issued a statement deploring the coup and demanding punishment for those responsible for the loss of human lives, as well as a return to a state of legality and the reinstatement of Aristide.

The shots and bursts of machine-gun fire that can still be heard in Port-au-Prince seem to admonish the residents against objecting the coup. Several countries, including the United States, Canada, and France, have announced the suspension of all aid to Haiti.

ANPP Chairman on Role of Fourth PCC Congress

PA2909032491 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Juan Escalona, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], said today that the Fourth Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Congress will analyze issues relating to government tasks that will result in a radical change compared to what has been done up until now. During a tour through the Oriente Province, Escalona noted that decisions to improve people's power depend on legislative reforms that must be in keeping with the legal provisions in force.

Congress Delegates To Study Draft Resolutions

FL2709181691 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The 1,200 delegates to the Fourth Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress will meet this weekend in their respective provinces to analyze the main documents that will be discussed during the congress. The documents include the draft resolutions submitted for the studying of the principles regarding the direction of the revolution's program during the current historic stage and under the special period circumstances, the guidelines for a new writing of the PCC's statutes, the recommendations to the National Assembly regarding alternatives and options for perfecting the People's Government, [words indistinct] priorities and the economic development of the country under the current circumstances.

The opinions gathered from the population during the broad analysis process of the call for the Fourth PCC Congress, the experiences and results of the rectification process, the external factors that influence the country in the short- and medium-term, and the directives and guidance given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the current PCC leadership, were taken in consideration in the drawing up of those documents.

The draft resolutions were already examined and approved by the congress' organizing committee on 18, 19, and 20 September. Now, the delegates will have the opportunity of examining them at length, requesting clarification, and making proposals. This will help to obtain an extensive and thorough understanding of all the subjects which will be ultimately debated and submitted to the approval of the plenum of the congress scheduled to begin in Santiago de Cuba on 10 October.

Havana Delegates End Study

PA2909183291 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1400 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Over 480 delegates from the City of Havana to the Fourth Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Congress ended on 28 September their analysis of the draft resolutions to be discussed at the first party meeting to begin in Santiago de Cuba on 10 October. At the meeting the delegates studied the new text of the PCC by-laws and fundamental considerations about the directions the revolutionary program must take in the current historic era and special period.

Many delegates expressed their opinion about the draft resolution on the country's economic development and about the recommendations presented by the National Assembly of the People's Government for improving the organization and duties of the branches of government.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PCC; Carlos Aldana, a secretary of the Politburo; and Jorge Lezcano, first secretary of the PCC Havana Province Committee Executive Bureau presided over the meeting. Delegates to the congress from other provinces also met to study the four draft resolutions that should be approved at the PCC's most important meeting.

Commentary Views Role of PCC Provincial Leaders

PA2909185091 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The promotion of young leaders within the ranks of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], especially in the provinces, is a distinctive feature of the recent work done by the organization governing Cuban society.

Somehow, anonymously, without fanfare, several young men with a high level of technical training and political experience developed in their daily work with the rank and file and have assumed responsible positions. Many of the PCC first secretaries in the 14 provinces and the Special Municipality of the Isle of Youth have these characteristics, as do the PCC first secretaries in the Provinces of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos.

Tomas Cardenas, who has held the post of PCC first secretary in Villa Clara Province for six years, and Nelson Torres, who took over as PCC first secretary in Cienfuegos Province only nine months ago, implement on a daily basis personal management techniques which, without affecting the practices of the organization they represent, allow considerably different methods for dealing with problems. Dialogue, reasoning, persuasion, and close collaboration with their associates, who are also young and talented, are some of the methods used by these PCC leaders.

In a recent interview with a local newspaper, Tomas Cardenas stressed that revolutionaries must be united, even if they have different ideas, but he also emphasized the need to discuss and substantiate one's position as a way to prevent honest persons from being confused in times as contradictory as the present. The PCC first secretaries in Villa Clara and Cienfuegos, which are both interior provinces, agree that society must be perfected without making concessions to the capitalist formula. To achieve this, dialogue with the population—without resorting to old and wornout phrases—is essential. His ideas enhance the party's daily work in the face of its fourth congress, a very important meeting for the island's present and future.

The PCC secretaries in the provinces are directly confronting many of the current material limitations and, on a daily basis, they must try formulas, with collective support, to set and achieve their priorities and to provide indispensable resources for others.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Caricom Urges Restoration of Haiti Government

FL0210000691 Bridgetown CANA in English 2131 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 1, CANA—Caribbean governments on Tuesday called on the international community to help reseat the Haitian Government, ousted by the Army in a coup on Monday. They suggested the international community take "all appropriate measures" to restore democracy in Haiti.

In a statement released by chairman of the Conference of Heads of Government, the Caribbean Community leaders said:

"The Caribbean Community is deeply shocked by the action of elements of the Armed Forces of Haiti in illegally seizing President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and members of his administration, and usurping the authority of the duly constituted government, freely chosen by the Haitian people to manage their affairs.

"This outrageous action by the Haitian military is an unacceptable expression of cynical contempt for the declared will of the people of Haiti, which was overwhelmingly and unambiguously manifested in the elections of December 1990. The Caribbean Community condemns unreservedly this flagrant assault on the unfolding democratic process in Haiti, and demands the restoration of constitutional order and of Father Aristide to the presidency of the republic.

"Caricom believes that this latest act of repression by the Haitian military proves the correctness of its call in the past for concerted international assistance to consolidate democratic gains in Haiti, and once more calls upon the international community to take all appropriate measures to restore democracy and the constitutionally elected government in Haiti."

Economist on Caricom Role

FL0210141791 Bridgetown CANA in English 1250 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 2, CANA—Trinidadian economist Lloyd Best said here Tuesday that the Caribbean Community (Caricom) missed its chance to assist Haiti in democractizing its constitutional, political, and administrative arrangements. Best, who spent a year in Haiti as project coordinator of a Joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Caricom documentary before and after the first democractically held general elections, said the international community focussed only on the economic aspect of the impoverished country.

He told reporters: "If we thought about what the elections had meant, we would have seen that the next step (for) the international community—including Caricom which played such a big role in the elections—was to ease the transition towards democratic arrangements.

"The whole of the international community has been asking (President Aristide) when are you going to deliver an economic plan that we can finance.

"I think we have missed a great opportunity.... Caricom, in particular, I think has missed a chance to install competent and active and sensitive diplomatic and media representations to cover what was going on there and to inform the West Indian public on what contributions it could make."

Best said the lesson of the elections nine months ago was that economic issues have remained secondary in the eyes of the Haitian people. He said Haitians voted massively for Aristide because he alone insisted on cleaning up the old military regime and installing democratic arrangements.

He said it was an outrage that the ousted president had to seek assistance from Venezuela before flying to France. "(He).... ought to have been in Kingston (Jamaica), Nassau (the Bahamas), or the furthest in Port-of-Spain...," Best asserted.

He said the United Nations, the Organisation of American States, and Caricom must take the first step in announcing clearly their insistence on a return to democratic arrangements for the benefits of the Haitian people.

Barbados

Government Freezes Relations in Response to Coup

FL0110234991 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 1, CANA—Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford on Tuesday

announced a freeze in relations with Haiti until there is a return to constitutionality and democracy in the "luckless" country.

The Barbadian leader said that Monday's coup in Haiti is a direct affront to efforts at building a new world order based on democracy, freedom, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and economic and social justice.

"Urgent, concerted action through the United Nations organisation, through the Organisation of American States, and through other channels of mutual assistance is required in order to reverse the coup," the prime minister said in an official statement.

"...Barbados will be fully supportive of efforts to that end, and will be consulting with our Caricom (Caribbean Community) partners and other Hemispheric states on the situation in Haiti," he said.

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was overthrown by the military and has gone into exile. He arrived in Venezuela on Tuesday and vowed he would restore his seven-month-old government, the first democratically-elected administration in Haitian history.

Dominica

Government, Opposition Condemn Coup

FL0110232991 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 1, CANA—Dominica's government and opposition leaders have condemned Monday's coup in Haiti that forced elected president Jean-Bertrand Aristide into exile, and one politician called for a United Nations military intervention in the strife-torn nation.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said Tuesday she could not fathom why the country was not being allowed an opportunity to tackle its problems from a position of strength and democracy.

"Unfortunately, there are small groups of people...who think that only they can control things the way they want, and it's unfortunate that they have succeeded," Charles said.

"Yet again a president has had to flee the country," Charles lamented, wondering where Haiti would go from here. "It seems that dictatorship is what they're destined for, and it doesn't look like a very bright and happy future for the people of Haiti," the Dominican leader remarked.

Opposition leader Edison James, in condemning the coup in the French-speaking nation, was hopeful that a ground swell of people power would be able to reverse the situation in Haiti.

"It is to be hoped that the people of Haiti will recognise that their future is in their hands and that they will not fail to press relentlessly to get their country back on the democratic course," James said.

Leader of the minority opposition Dominica Labour Party, Michael Douglas, said the United Nations should intervene militarily to restore democratic rule in Haiti.

"We call on the United Nations Security Council, and in fact the entire international community, to take serious military action to stamp out military dictatorship from Haiti once and for all," Douglas said in a statement to the Caribbean News Agency. He suggested that it was time to let the people of the world know that only democracy and duly elected government would be tolerated. He urged Caribbean Community (Caricom) states to undertake to press home that message to the United Nations, in the interest of the Haitian people and the region in general.

Dominican Republic

Government Involvement in Haitian Coup Charged

PA0110215891 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Oct (AFP)—Former Dominican Republic President Juan Bosch, leader of the leftist opposition, has stated that conservative President Joaquin Balaguer's administration is involved in the military coup that resulted in Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's ouster on 30 September.

"The civilian and political leaders of the coup in Haiti operated from our territory, and former Duvalierist leaders have remained in the country with the Dominican Government's support," Bosch said.

Frank Romain, former Duvalierist mayor of Port-au-Prince, and other refugees who were members of the "Tonton Macoutes" militias, have lived in Dominican territory since they fled from Haitian justice.

Former General Henri Namphy, who ruled Haiti on two occasions following Duvalier's ouster in 1986, also lives in the Dominican Republic.

In addition, the Socialist International Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, which is led by Dominican Social Democrat Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, "strongly rejected President Aristide's arbitrary removal" and demanded "the return of legal and democratic order in the distressed Haitian nation."

However, President Balaguer opted not to issue a statement on Haiti's situation, adding that his government "has yet to establish the policy to be followed concerning the new Haitian situation."

Meanwhile, the Dominican-Haitian border remains closed and Armed Forces Minister Gen. Hector Garcia Tejada toured the border uniting the two small Caribbean countries that share Hispaniola Island.

Haiti

Continued Reportage on Military Coup

Army Leader Cedras Address

FL0210122391 Port-au-Prince RTNH Television in French 2321 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Address to the nation by General Raoul Cedras, commander in chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, in the television studio in Port- au-Prince on 1 October—live or recorded]

[Text] Haitian people, we have just ended a long nightmare which has lasted several months. Our fundamental aspiration to be a democratic state, free of any enslavement and any winds of politics, had become overcast. Everything contributed to plunging the country into an unacceptable state of affairs as the regime was accountable to no one, not even to the Parliament, which the nation sees as its representatives.

It would be tedious to list the threats and acts of harassment perpetrated against the honorable members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Confronted with increasingly violent pressures, the Members of Parliament found it impossible to carry out their patriotic duty.

At a time when the whole country aspired to the building of a law-abiding state, the specter of necklacing continued to haunt the lives of our countrymen. That was a deliberate choice, to not respect the democratic norms and to substitute the normal, smooth functioning of the judicial system with a totally anarchical and anachronistic system at the service of base interests. The arbitrary and unjustified arrests noted were part of the same macabre design. Everyone lives with the fear of being arrested at any time under the fallacious pretext of threatening state security yet without the slightest evidence being offered for the accusations.

Relentless efforts were made to destabilize the Haitian Armed Forces. The provisions of the Constitution and the military regulations of the Haitian Armed Forces were trampled under foot and members of the Army were abusively reinstated in violation of the Constitution.

Then emerged an effective de facto supreme commander. This situation was ominous with threats for the democratic future of the country. The nightmare of a dictator who tailored to his taste all the national institutions—the Parliament, the Army, the judiciary, and the church—had become deeply rooted into the peoples' minds and made them fear that even worse was yet to come.

The Constitution only provides for the Army and the police and precludes any other body. These checks and balances were ignored and held in contempt. An armed militia was created with increasingly greater numbers. This clearly showed that the objective was to substitute the regular Army with a private militia which operated outside any legal framework and which served one man exclusively.

If that objective had been fully achieved, our dream to establish a law-abiding government, which would respect civil liberties and protect the citizens, would have been shattered. This would have thrown the door open to all kinds of adventures. The Army General Staff was intentionally left in a precarious situation. Seldom has one witnessed such great political cynicism. A shameful deal was implicitly offered to the members of the General Staff. The deal was for them to silently endorse the most unfortunate decisions and the most flagrant violations of the general regulations of the Haitian Armed Forces in exchange for the promise to regularize the statutes of the Army command, which has been operating under indefinitely provisional statutes.

Attempts were made to disrupt the military hierarchical order. Junior officers were openly encouraged to act as they pleased. That accounted for the implication of officers in political crimes and in gross human rights abuses. When the central headquarters wanted to take punitive measures against such a state of affairs, which was more than deplorable, people constantly created impediments to delay the setting in motion of the military legal system, and in a nutshell, the entire legal system. Did we not see the L'UNION newspaper [government-owned paper] serve as a forum for junior officers?

The struggle against drug trafficking was dealt a severe blow despite the constant and deep commitment of the Haitian Armed Forces to most vigorously oppose the spread of that plague. Notorious drug traffickers were arrested but set free, and the Haitian legal system was made a laughingstock. A small group of people in the inner circle of friends of the regime were given everything.

Haitian people: This state of affairs, which violated democratic freedoms, could not be allowed to last any longer. This challenge had to be taken up. As has always been the case in every crucial moment of the national history, the Haitian Armed Forces accepted their duty to take action in order to enforce respect for the country's Constitution and institutions. In doing so, they were prompted by the most fervent patriotism and will reject as a matter of principle any political advances. The constitutional order will be scrupulously respected, and the chambers, which are the custodians of the national conscience and civic virtues, will fully enjoy the security needed to carry out the mandate given them by the people. The Haitian Armed Forces will guarantee the operation of political parties, irrespective of their ideologies and doctrines. They will take every measure to foster the prompt revival of political activities. They call on the political party leaders to close their ranks.

The Haitian Armed Forces extend their deepest condolences to the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] whose courageous leader, Pastor Silvio Claude, sacrificed his life in his relentless struggle for the triumph of democracy. May everyone find in this ultimate sacrifice even more legitimate motives to fight on so that on this Haitian soil no one will fall victim again to blind intolerance and so that no one will be assaulted because of his beliefs and thoughts.

The Haitian Armed Forces strongly condemn recourse to necklacing and are strongly determined to ensure the security of persons and property. They appeal for calm and serenity so the country can be put back to work. They call for mutual understanding among all the social strata of the country. They denounce the efforts of some to sow seeds of hatred and discord in the minds of the Haitian people.

Haitian people: It is time to unite and join hands. The challenge awaits all democracy-loving peoples who aspire to live in a society of peace, progress, freedom, and justice. As far as the Haitian Armed Forces are concerned, they say yes to this call of history despite the empty illusions and disappointing future [as heard]. The quest for a country totally free of dictator apprentices will be successful. They call on the civilian population to live up to this historical opportunity. More than ever before, there is the absolute need to join hands and work towards strengthening the national institutions, the only effective bulwark against the frantic temptations to indulge in unreasonable and authoritarian activities.

The Haitian Armed Forces will do their fair share in the drive to strength all the country's institutions—the Parliament which was mistreated; the judiciary which was flouted; and the church whose hierarchy was manipulated. We want the Haitian people—through all the national institutions—to enjoy a better world, because they deserve it.

Cedras Claims No Desire for Power

LD0210094991 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The military putsch has caused at least 130 deaths: the country's new strongman, General Raoul Cedras, maintains in spite of this that he is not a slaughterer but a legalist who is not interested in power:

[Begin recording] [Cedras] Personally, I have no wish and no idea of keeping power, that does not interest me. I have always been a career soldier. That does not interest me at all. I am not a politician.

[Reporter Jean Colin] Do you not fear an uprising by the population?

[Cedras] That is not going to happen here in Haiti. [There is] also a lesson for the president: He thought that with popular pressure he could do anything, he could run the parliament, the Army, everything, all the institutions as he liked.

[Colin] Do you wish rapidly to put power back into the hands of the civilians?

[Cedras] That would be my dearest wish but it has to be a solution which guarantees the security of the institutions. I tell you that we need guarantees for our institutions. I repeat this: We need guarantees for our institutions, that is what we need. The institutions require respect and security. [end recording]

Aristide Accused of 'Totalitarianism'

PA0210014091 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0118 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Oct (DPA)—On 1 October General Raoul Cedras, who headed the 30 September coup that overthrew Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, accused the now former president of "totalitarianism."

In a statement broadcast on television and carried by several radio stations, the new Haitian "strongman" said that Aristide had "fallen into the temptation of totalitarianism" when he "violated the Constitution and the law" during his eight months in office.

Without supplying proof for his accusation, Cedras said that many people were sentenced by the former regime without charges being made. According to the head of the military junta that assumed power in Haiti, the Armed Forces were forced to intervene to reestablish law and order in the country.

Cedras Interviewed on Coup

LD0210084491 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 0700 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The putsch is reported to have caused at least 130 deaths in the Haitian capital where tension remains very high. This does not prevent the head of the junta, General Raoul Cedras, from proclaiming himself a humanist and legalist:

[Begin recording] [Cedras] I am not a slaughterer and I have never killed anyone and I have never given the order for anyone to be killed. If I were a slaughterer, President Aristide could not have left the country.

[Reporter Jean Colin] You had the reputation of being a moderate. Do you think...

[Cedras interrupts] I am still, I am still and I am a legalist and I respect the constitutional order, and I like principles. You have to respect the principles and norms established by the Constitution whoever you are.

[Colin] Why a coup d'etat?

[Cedras] It was because we had certain signs. I said we had certain signs that the government was not going to

respect the normal working of the country's institutions: the legal system, the Army, or the parliament. They were signs which we received. How, for example, do you explain that the Army was maintained in this situation and with a temporary command for three months. How can one explain this? This was a form of pressure which people wanted to exert on the Army command. [end recording]

[Announcer] The man responsible for the Haitian military coup d'etat, General Cedras, was questioned by Jean Colin of France-Info. President George Bush is demanding the immediate restoration of President Aristide in his post. Among the victims of the military rebellion is Roger Lafontant, the former head of the Tontons Macoutes who was imprisoned because of his own coup attempt last January. He is reported to have been assassinated in his prison.

Cedras To Return Power to Civilians

PA0210145191 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1014 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (DPA)—General Raoul Cedras, leader of the coupist military, who ousted the constitutional government of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 1 October, has said he does not harbor "personal ambitions" and promised to hand power over to a civilian government "as soon as possible."

In an interview granted to French broadcasters that was aired today, Cedras justified the coup, stating that Aristide was inclined to violence, demeaned the Armed Forces, and was planning to establish a "parallel police."

Regarding the political future of this Caribbean country, Cedras stressed that "the situation of institutions and the Armed Forces must be clarified" before a change of power takes place.

Cedras also accused Aristide, who won the first free elections in Haiti's history in December, of praising the lynching method called "Pierre Lebrun [necklacing]," consisting of putting victims inside burning tires. Gen. Cedras added that the followers of Aristide, a 37-year-old former Salesian priest who has been called "the prophet of the poor," committed acts of violence.

Likewise, Cedras rejected reports released in Haiti that Roger Lafontant, the former chief of the extinct personal guard of the Duvalier family, the "Tonton Macoutes," had been released from prison during the coup. "He was not released, but murdered," the general said, adding that "the person responsible for the incident has been arrested. He was a soldier, but I do not know where he got the order to kill Lafontant," Cedras said.

Lafontant was a close collaborator of the ousted dictator Jean Claude Duvalier "Baby Doc" and he was sentenced to life in prison by a Haitian court this year for leading a coup attempt earlier this year (6 January), which was stopped by forces loyal to the government.

As for reports coming from Haiti saying that several members of the Aristide government have been able to escape from the coupist forces and are hiding in Haiti, Cedras admitted, he know nothing about the whereabouts of Aristide's prime minister. "He is not in our hands," he said.

Aristide asked in Caracas yesterday for the intervention of a multinational force to restore democracy in his native country and he also announced that he will attend a special OAS meeting in Washington to review the situation that prevails in Haiti after the coup.

Aristide To Address OAS

FL0210003591 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2350 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Former Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has asserted that a multinational force could stop the killings conducted by the coupists who forced him to leave his country this weekend. With the support of the international community, the United Nations, and the OAS, we will be able to stop the rebels and continue with the democratic process in Haiti, said Aristide.

Last minute reports indicate that the deposed Haitian president will present an analysis of the situation in that Caribbean country during an OAS foreign ministers meeting tomorrow. Aristide is in Caracas and will arrive in Washington tomorrow to attend the OAS foreign ministers meeting. He is expected to be the first speaker at the three-day meeting.

Another report says that Port-au-Prince citizens remain unable to go out into the streets because soldiers and civilians who sympathize with the coupists are shooting at any person or vehicle circulating in the city. News agencies insist that the rebels have killed scores of followers of former President Aristide and thrown their bodies into the sea.

Aristide Says Coup 'Political Suicide'

LD0210005191 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 2130 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] In Caracas, Venezuela, where he took refuge, Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide made his first statement. Father Aristide called for aid from the international community to foil the coup that caused him to lose power. Jean-Pierre Boris, our colleague, was able to talk with President Aristide by telephone. According to Aristide, General Cedras, the author of the coup, can only fail in his attempt:

[Begin Aristide recording] I assure you that I was surprised by this man who is so cunning that he did not let his intentions show. But I wonder if it is not at the last minute that this power went to his head, because right at the beginning he collaborated very well. It is only last weekend when I returned from the United States, where I was at the United Nations, that all of a sudden he put

his coup plan into action. I thought that he was sufficiently clear-minded not to dare think of a coup after the business with Roger Lafontant, who in January dared to attack this democratic power and was immediately brought under control. I thought that a general of his rank would be sufficiently sober not to organize political suicide. For him this is political suicide. That is to say, he cannot succeed. The major heads of state will not accept the action of a dictatorship rising today against a democratic process that should be accepted and applauded by the international community. [end recording]

Father Aristide added that he plans to go to Paris, but gave no date. Let me remind you that France stated that it will receive him. Paris has also condemned the coup and suspended its economic aid to Haiti until further notice. The European Community has decided to do the same.

Aristide Pleads To Stop 'Massacre'

PA0110212391 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2037 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide issued a pathetic message to his fellow citizens, requesting the international community's support and urging it to "do everything possible to stop the massacre" in his country.

Aristide dictated the message to the Haitian ambassador in Washington early on 1 October, after his arrival in Caracas enroute to a possible exile in Paris, France.

The text of the message, supplied to NOTIMEX by the Haitian Embassy in Mexico, reads as follows:

I am concerned about the lives of my fellow citizens.

The leader of the coup is General Raoul Cedras. They started by killing and will continue to kill. They have a long list of enemies to eliminate. The massacre is brutal.

Do everything possible to stop the massacre.

International solidarity helped us in December, during the general elections. That same solidarity can help us stop this death machine that is advancing throughout the country. That solidarity can help get rid of those animals.

The massacre continues; fear makes them more murderous. We must save human lives.

I am not "married" to the presidential post. Nevertheless, the continuation of the mandate conferred on me by the Constitution and international support are the only sources of leverage at my disposal to stop the death machine that is destroying the country.

Without these sources of leverage, we cannot talk of democracy in Haiti.

The coup attempt headed by Lafontant on 6 and 7 January tore at the consciences of the national and international communities. The coup d'etat on 30 September murdered those national and international democratic consciences. It already has claimed many victims and will claim many more.

In the USSR, the international community's support allowed the legitimate government to recover power; in Haiti this same support could facilitate the continuation of the mandate established by the Constitution. It is the only alternative that will allow us to continue talking about democracy in Haiti.

Haiti is not alone; it is accompanied by all of the friendly countries that supported us during the 16 December 1990 elections.

Let us not lose courage.

We have stumbled, but we have not been toppled.

Alone we are weak.

Together we are strong.

Together, together we are Lavalas [Haitian Popular Movement] (a cleansing torrent).

France, U. S. Suspend Aid

FL0110183791 London BBC World Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] There are growing signs for international action against the military coup which toppled the first democratically elected president of the Caribbean island of Haiti, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide. United States has suspended its planned aid to Haiti of some $90 million and officials say they are prepared to use all political and economic means to reverse the coup in which at least 25 people were killed. France has also suspended its assistance and the European Community is considering doing the same.

President Aristide, who was elected in December, is now in Venezuela. Best reports from the capital Port-au-Prince say sporatic shooting has been heard but make no mention of serious incidents.

Cabinet Reportedly Arrested

FL0110213591 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere in French 1633 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] No military report has yet been made available on the fate of the members of Aristide's government, who have been arrested by the soldiers. They include Prime Minister Rene Preval, Information Minister Marie-Laurence Lassegue, and Planning Minister Renaud Bernardin.

Meanwhile, up until now, no names have been given of the authors of the rebellion which many people now readily term a coup. The only certainty is that several

officers from the armoured unit and the cafeteria police barracks have supported the coup.

People questioned on the coup, from businessmen down to the women traders in the market, are very worried about the economic and political policies of the new military regime.

Preval Denies Arrest of Cabinet

FL0210165591 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1006 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Contrary to earlier AFP reports, no members of the Aristide government have been arrested. Quoting sources close to the prime minister, AFP had reported the arrest of the ministers of information and planning, but the prime minister has announced that no member of his cabinet has been arrested as reported. [passage omitted]

Mr. Preval, who went underground following the overthrow of Aristide yesterday, called on the population to categorically reject this forceful seizure of power. In a written statement, Rene Preval, who has not actually been arrested as previously reported, pointed out that according to the 1987 Constitution, the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of the prime minister can actually rule the country in the interim when the president is unable to assume his duties.

Pending President Aristide's reinstatement as the head of state, any so-called government established in Haiti is nothing but a coup staged against the wishes of the people, who overwhelmingly voted on 16 December 1990 and on 20 January 1991 for the Aristide government. [passage omitted]

Aristide Supporters Said Killed

PA0110182491 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1718 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Report by Correspondent Jacques Bien Aime]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The inhabitants of this capital have not been able to go out into the streets today due to the presence of military and civilian supporters of the coup d'etat who have been shooting at every person or vehicle.

Machine-gun fire was heard throughout the night and this morning in several parts of the Haitian capital.

According to telephone reports, the military coupists reportedly murdered dozens of supporters of overthrown President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and some say that the bodies are being thrown into the sea.

It was confirmed that the body of Michel Favard, director of Radio Nationale, who was reportedly murdered during the initial stages of the coup to keep him from alerting the people, was found.

There are rumors of the arrest of Former Prime Minister Rene Preval, former Planning Minister Renaud Bernardin, and former Communications Minister Marie-Laurence.

The Haitian people do not have access to information, because the radio stations and state television have been closed or destroyed.

Only a private television station has transmitted a two-minute video of General Raoul Cedras, chief of the triumvirate which seized power, surrounded by commandos armed with submachine guns during a ceremony in which he seemed to be taking power.

The officer said he will respect democratic liberties and constitutional order and will govern according to the parliament.

Cedras said he "deplored" the incidents, referring to the dozens of persons assassinated and 250 wounded by soldiers over the past 36 hours.

The inhabitants of the capital are staying inside their homes and no one is going out because of the shooting, which continues solely to prevent the people from going out into the streets.

According to European diplomatic sources, the triumvirate "is not effectively controlling the situation."

Nothing is operating in the country and everything seems to indicate that it will take the coupists several days to get things to return to any semblance of "normalcy."

A persistent rumor from Haitian circles in Washington state that the U.S. State Department has given the coupists "eight days" to restore President Aristide to power.

According to diplomatic sources, a group of soldiers of the General Staff held President Aristide in the National Palace yesterday. He was accompanied there by the French ambassador, who had been "near or present" during the action.

An Army captain who tried to prevent Aristide's arrest was murdered by the rebels and, according to the sources, the ambassadors of France, Venezuela, and the United States went to the General Staff headquarters to pressure the coupists not to assassinate the president and to let him leave the country.

A political source close to the soldiers said that the coupist's original plan included the physical elimination of Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Another rumor which appears to have been confirmed was the death of Roger Lafontant, former Duvalierist minister, who reportedly was killed in a fight on 30 September inside a national penitentiary.

Council of Ministers Takes Charge

PA0210144391 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Haitian Prime Minister Rene Preval released a communique tonight which says that, in keeping with Article 148 of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is taking command of the government.

The following is the text of the communique to which NOTIMEX gained access:

"On the night of 29 to 30 September 1991, a group of soldiers rebelled in a coup d'etat against the government, born of the 16 December 1990 elections, causing the death of dozens of innocent victims and creating a state of panic and frustration, above all in national territory," the communique states.

"As a result of this reckless decision by the Army, which is but a decentralized service of the Interior and National Defense Ministries, the president of the Republic (Jean-Bertrand Aristide) was forced to leave the country temporarily," the document added.

"The government advises the coupists and the healthy part of the Army that nobody can violate with impunity the foundations of the Haitian nation (the 1987 Constitution ratified by virtually all the people)."

The Army also reminds the Army, Senate, Chamber of Deputies, Supreme Court, all national and active organizations of the country, international organizations, that Article 148 of the 1987 Constitution, reads as follows:

"If the president is not able to occupy his post, the Council of Ministers presided over by the prime minister will take charge of the government during his absence.

"Consequently, in conformity with this constitutional provision and, until President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returns to take charge of the government, only the Council of Ministers presided over by the prime minister, can exercise executive power during his absence," the communique added.

The communique states that "any other form of government that might be established in Haiti constitutes an usurpation and an infamy that the Haitian people must firmly reject."

(Signed) Rene Preval, prime minister.

The declaration by Prime Minister Rene Prevail signifies, according to political analysts, that the Haitian Government is calling for resistance against the coupists.

Preval Urges Rejection of Coup

PA0210015091 Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Oct (AFP)—Prime Minister Rene Preval, who was not arrested as believed during the ouster of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, warned the people tonight against any "usurpation" of power by the military officers supporting the coup.

In his statement, the text of which was sent to AFP, Preval emphasized that "the government reminds the officers behind the coup and the loyal members of the Army that no one can violate the 1987 Constitution—the basis of the Haitian nation, which was ratified by the majority of the people—and go unpunished."

Preval pointed to Article 148 of the Constitution, which states that the Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, will "be in charge of the executive branch" when the president of the Republic is temporarily prevented from fulfilling his duties.

According to the prime minister, until President Aristide returns to lead the country, "any other form of government intended for Haiti is an usurpation and an infamy that the Haitian people must reject categorically."

According to a member of the prime minister's office, no government member is under arrest, but many of them are keeping a very low profile.

Conflict Within Army Reported

FL0110214491 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere in French 1633 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon there was panic within the Army. The soldiers did not know whether to demand the departure of Father Aristide or to negotiate a new form of government. While some mutineers wanted to oust Jean-Bertrand Aristide, others notably requested the autonomy of the Army, vis-a-vis political power and the dismissal from the Army of the officers who had been discharged under previous governments and reinstated by the Aristide government, as well as the dissolution of the armed civilian corps charged with the president's security. The forces which have remained loyal to the government include, among others, the infantry units at the National Palace, the Navy, and the Petionville Army units.

Curfew Decreed

FL0110213691 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1750 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Communique issued by the Haitian Armed Forces on 1 October in Port-au-Prince]

[Text] The government hereby decrees a curfew, running from 1800 to 0600.

Meanwhile, all Radio Nationale employees are hereby requested to report to duty.

SSP Asked To Surrender Weapons

FL0210171591 Port-au-Prince RTNH Television in French 1515 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Press release issued by the Metropolitan Zone Military Division in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The members of the paramilitary unit commonly known as the SSP [Presidential Special Security] are now requested to hand over their weapons and ammunition to the headquarters of the Military Division of the Metropolitan Zone within 72 hours. After this deadline, their names will be published in the newspapers and given to the Justice Department for the necessary legal action.

Return To Normalcy Sought

FL0210170491 Port-au-Prince RTNH Television in French 1515 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Press release issued by the metropolitan zone military division in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] The military division of the metropolitan zone advises the general public that formal instructions have been given to all units under its command to protect the lives, property, and interests of the residents of Port-au-Prince and its suburbs. It calls on the people in general and civil servants in particular to resume their normal daily activities. The population is hereby requested to join the military in removing the barricades which have impeded traffic in the streets.

Meanwhile, the commander of the metropolitan zone requests the mayors of the capital to kindly contact him immediately. Anyone facing a threat should call 23-10-17, 23-28-61, 23-28-62, or 23-28- 68. This division counts on the cooperation and contribution of each and every person.

Streets Patrolled, Capital 'Quiet'

FL0210164991 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in English 1320 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Here in the capital city, Port-au-Prince, things are still calm [words indistinct]. With the Armed Forces patrolling the streets, there is very little traffic at the moment, although some pedestrians are beginning to venture out. There is some private vehicle traffic. No public transportation is operating at the present time although that may change throughout the day. Currently, things here remain somewhat quiet, although there have been isolated reports of some gunshots in the Carrefour area.

Army Shoots 'To Intimidate'

FL0110171991 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere in French 1500 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Officially, the Haitian Army has been in control of the country since last night following the departure of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Burning tires have, however, been used to erect barricades in the streets downtown by the population who are protesting the coup staged by the (?armored) units.

Meanwhile the troops who are patrolling the entire capital have relentlessly fired gunshots, mostly with heavy weapons, in a bid to intimidate the demonstrators, who are said to be ready to take to the streets.

In another development, we have learned from a reliable source that the National Penitentiary is now empty as the detainees took the opportunity of the putsch to escape. No military source has so far confirmed this report.

Several Radio Stations Off Air

FL0110171491 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere in French 1500 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Since yesterday afternoon the following radio stations—Radio Nationale, Radio Soleil, Radio Cacique, Radio Metropole, Radio Antilles International, Radio Haiti-Inter, Radio Plus, and Radio Galaxy—have stopped broadcasting, either by design or by force in the wake of the rebellion orchestrated by a section of the Haitian Armed Forces.

The rebellion has resulted in the forced departure from the country of President Jean-Bertrand Arsitide, who was democratically elected on December 17, 1990.

In this same vein, jorunalists (Jean Alix Pierre Louis) and (Harold Gabilis) of Radio Antilles International; (Pierre Rhoda) and (Philistin Cicony) of Radio Cacique; (Michele Savard) of Radio Nationale—who has reportedly been missing; and Marie Lassegue, minister of information, have been arrested.

The Association of Haitian Journalists demands the immediate release—as soon as possible—of these members of the national press.

Hospital Asked To Collect Bodies

FL0110214391 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere in French 1633 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Several dead bodies are lying in the streets of downtown Port-au-Prince. We are hereby appealing to the Haitian State University Hospital to remove them and to offer assistance to those who are still alive and in need of help.

Ex-Aristide Opponent Condemns Coup

FL0110231991 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere in French 1633 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The leading Haitian politician, Marc Bazin, who ran in the 1990 presidential elections against Jean-Bertrand Aristide, has strongly condemned the military coup, and demanded the immediate reinstatement of the constitutional order. The democratic process endorsed by the Haitian people on 16 December 1990, Marc Bazin said, should not be interrupted. The chairman of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti pointed out that in no way can the clash of authority be resolved by overthowing an elected president or by sending him into exile. Bazin called on his sympathizers and all democrats to join hands in safeguarding democracy in this country.

Envoy in Panama on Coup

PA0210150291 Panama City Radio KW Continente in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Interview with Neslie Avel, Haitian charge d'affaires by Jenny Lee Martinez in Panama; date not given — recorded]

[Martinez] The current situation in Haiti is uncertain after the military coup against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who is expected to speak at the OAS on 3 October.

We interviewed Neslie Avel, the charge d' affaires at the Haitian Embassy in our country, who said that he has no information on the current situation in his country.

[Avel] I have not been able to obtain any information from the Haitian Foreign Ministry regarding the recent incidents in Haiti. All I know is that there was a coup d'etat in Haiti. Communications with Haiti are very difficult now. I have made several calls to the Haitian Foreign Ministry, but I have not been able to contact anyone, as people cannot leave their homes. A curfew was implemented and people are now waiting for the situation to normalize.

[Martinez] According to reports, the Haitian president is currently in Venezuela. What do you know about that?

[Avel] I called my family in Haiti, and they told me that he had to leave Port-au-Prince to travel to France. He will have stopovers in Venezuela and New York. He will speak at the OAS tomorrow.

[Martinez] What is your message to the Haitian people and to Haitians residing in Panama?

[Avel] We recommend that they remain calm. We also request solidarity with the Haitian people from friendly nations. We have shed our blood to elect a free and democratic president in Haiti and, therefore, we cannot let a small group of people who are nostalgic for power overthrow him so easily. We will not permit it. The struggle has just begun. We must struggle to restore President Aristide to power.

[Martinez] Asked about the possibility of creating a government in exile, Avel replied:

[Avel] We will not permit President Aristide to remain outside the country. He must return to Haiti.

Communists, Socialists Reject Coup

PA0210013591 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Oct (AFP)— The United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) and the National Congress of Democratic Movements (KONAKOM, Social Democratic), condemned on 1 October the military coup against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Rene Theodore, secretary general of PUCH and leader of the Movement for National Reconstruction, advocated that all political parties should "jointly comprise an opposition to guarantee institutional rights."

Theodore criticized the Aristide administration's "political fanaticism, intolerance, and improvisations," adding that the current situation can be solved with a democratic debate and the participation of institutions because the country cannot withstand "the current chaos or the abolishment of the democratic process."

"The nation's interests demand that we reject violent solutions and demand respect for the Haitian people's decision, which was stated in the 16 December 1990 general elections," Theodore said.

Likewise, KONAKOM President Victor Benoit emphasized the "bloody repression unleashed against citizens who participated in a peaceful demonstration to state their support for a govermment they believed in." He asked the Army to stop the shooting so that that life may return to normal and for the release of those arrested.

Benoit reported the possible creation of a dictatorship, "which would have incalculable consequences," and he requested the renewal of democratic struggle with the participation of all parties.

The Social Democratic leader announced that arrangements had been made to organize the funeral of Pastor Silvio Claude, an historical opponent of the Duvalier regime and President Aristide's political adversary. Claude died as a result of a so-called necklacing, when a burning tire is placed around the neck, that was reportedly perpetrated by supporters of the ousted government.

Trinidad and Tobago

Government Condemns 'Overthrow' of Aristide

FL0110173891 Bridgetown CANA in English 1633 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 1, CANA—The Trinidad and Tobago Government has condemned the overthrow of Haiti's president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Aristide, a former Roman Catholic priest, was overthrown in a bloody coup which began on Sunday night.

The government here voiced "grave concern" about the developments in Haiti. "Our concern is heightened by the fact that this uprising came at a time when democracy is taking root throughout Latin America and the Caribbean and in the countries of Eastern Europe," an official statement said. The government said that the twin-island state remained firmly committed to both the ideal and the practice of democracy.

"The government therefore wishes to condemn most strongly this crude attempt to frustrate the will of the Haitian people. Such challenges to legitimate governments must not be allowed to succeed," the government said.

Belize

Invitation to Central American Parliament Meeting

FL0110124391 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Guatemala's President Jorge Serrano has invited Belize to attend the inaugural meeting of the Central American Parliament due to open next month in Guatemala City. Mr. Serrano says he wants to resolve his country's territorial dispute with Belize as soon as possible and to see Guatemala gain access to the Caricom [Caribbean Community] market. He wants Belize to become part of the Central American market.

El Salvador

Army Launches Major Operation in North

PA0110182191 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Oct (AFP)—Combined units of the Salvadoran Army today started a large-scale antiguerrilla operation in northern San Salvador with strong aerial and artillery shelling, while the rebels claimed to have inflicted 39 Army casualties during clashes in the past few hours.

The Army's press office announced the start of an operation involving the 1st Infantry Brigade and counterinsurgency battalions supported by artillery and Air Force units in Guazapa Hill, 24 km north of San Salvador, to dislodge rebels from that area, which has been a traditional guerrilla bastion.

The roar of shellfire and bombs awoke people in the capital city at dawn today. A war bulletin issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) reports that 15 soldiers were killed or wounded during a rebel ambush in San Jose Guayabal, on the slopes of Guazapa Hill, 40 km north of San Salvador.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) confirmed the guerrilla action and reported that Lieutenant Jaime Jimenez and two soldiers were killed during the ambush in the afternoon of 30 September.

Coprefa added that a sergeant and a soldier died in clashes in the same area. The FMLN war bulletin adds that 39 soldiers were killed or wounded between 30 September and the early hours of 1 October. However, Coprefa said that it does not yet have complete information on casualties during that period.

Further Report

PA0110202991 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] On 1 October the Army conducted a major operation in the northern part of Guazapa Hill. Air Force planes bombed the area for approximately 45 minutes according to unofficial sources.

According to civilian sources, Air Force planes overflew the area and dropped powerful bombs that could be heard in certain parts of San Salvador. The Armed Forces Press Committee confirmed the operation but did not provide details. The operation is in response to a strong attack launched by the guerrillas on 30 September against Atlacatl Battalion troops at (Eliscanal) Creek.

In a last minute report, Clandestine Radio Venceremos said that Atlacatl Battalion troops sustained 15 casualties when they were trying to infiltrate rebel positions.

Military sources pointed out that the operation in the vicinity of Guazapa Hill began at 0130.

Jesuit Superior Comments on Trial Verdict

PA0110174291 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Interview with Father Jose Maria Tojeira, provincial leader of the Society of Jesus in Central America, by an unidentified reporter in San Salvador—recorded]

[Text] [Tojeira] I did not expect this ruling; it was a bit surprising. However, I believe it is important to emphasize that the jury tried to look for the culprits among higher ranking officers rather than among the lower ranks. This encourages us to continue looking for the culprits among higher-ranking officers. I think the jury realized that certain methods of organization and training promote extremely grave human rights violations. That is why they have sought the culprits among the upper ranks. I believe the proper thing to do is to continue searching among the higher ranks because a single person cannot be held responsible for the death of these eight Jesuits. That is basically what I believe.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Tojeira] This can certainly be done through an investigation. There must also be an explanation of all the evidence gathered during the investigation. We think this is the responsibility of the authorities, who must hold a trial. Personally, we cannot hold a trial. We believe the authorities should carry out an internal investigation within the Armed Forces, because there is still time to find those who are responsible for these violations, given that they issue the orders.

[Reporter] Father, does this ruling consolidate the Salvadoran military's impunity?

[Tojeira] The ruling was issued by a jury. It is difficult to answer that right now. I would like to withhold my opinion to think about the case. I can express my opinion tomorrow.

[Reporter] Father, do you consider the results fair or unfair?

[Tojeira] I will not answer that question now.

[Reporter] Father, does the trial [words indistinct] judicial system?

[Tojeira] I think this is a problem for the Armed Forces, not the judicial branch. The Armed Forces presented the persons, carried out the investigation, presented the details and the evidence, and actively participated in the entire process. Now it turns out that the Armed Forces failed to gather the evidence so that the jury could rule that these persons are guilty. I believe this is a problem for the Armed Forces rather than the judicial branch, which unfortunately depends on the Armed Forces for its investigations.

[Reporter] Father, [words indistinct] working to locate the culprits of these murders?

[Tojeira] Yes, we will continue to look for them.

[Reporter] [Quesion indistinct]

[Tojeira] I think so. It is difficult to believe that a single person is responsible for these murders. The jury has ruled to acquit the lower-ranking officers so the only option is to continue the investigation among higher-ranking officers.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Tojeira] I believe you will have to ask Colonel Benavides about this. [Words indistinct] results, the answer is frankly no.

[Reporter] Father, [words indistinct] Society of Jesus' initiative to carry out an in-depth investigation, and the fact that the jury ruled that Col. Benavides is guilty and the others are not?

[Tojeira] It is difficult to discuss initiatives. I think we have a thorough review of the case showing what clues should be followed up and what issues should be taken into consideration during an internal investigation of the Armed Forces. That is all we can tell you for the time being, since I clearly do not have all the information at hand.

[Reporter] Does this mean you believe there may be other culprits in the Jesuits' case—meaning higher-ranking officers?

[Tojeira] Yes, of course.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Tojeira] Look, it is no concern of mine if lower-ranking officers were acquitted. Unfortunately, this is a poor people's war in which the poor have carried the heaviest burden. I think some of the accused were poor people who were influenced by ideas that are incompatible with a healthy coexistence with other human beings; people under great pressure; and people whose actions are encouraged by the skull and lightning bolt insignias used by their battalions. They are people who, like many other poor people in El Salvador, are immersed in a civil war which was not created by the poor. The war was caused by the unfair distribution of wealth; a deep selfishness that rejects sharing; the fact that things are more valuable than human beings; and the fact that the people are subjected to hatred, selfishness, slavery, and all kinds of suffering. I could care less if the poor are acquitted or if there is enough evidence against them. I think the problem lies with the higher ranks. As I said, the investigations should be carried out at a higher level. I think this clearly proves the need to purge the Armed Forces. This has been mentioned for quite some time and an agreement has already been signed, thank God.

Brigade Commander Criticizes Ruling

PA0110220191 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Report by Maria Teresa Fajardo]

[Text] Colonel Francisco Elena Fuentes, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, said today that he is not pleased with the court verdict reached on 28 September in which two Armed Forces officers were declared guilty of the murder perpetrated at the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, UCA.

I do not readily agree with this verdict, the military officer said in a statement to the media, without giving further details about his position. What we have is a court ruling, a judicial solution, meaning that the conduct of the military will not change, he insisted.

[Begin recording] [E[illegible]a] My personal opinion is [pauses] undoubtedly, as a member of the Armed Forces I do not agree with what has occurred. I believe that the five jury members fulfilled their role and enforced justice. We cannot possibly issue an opinion on this, because this is a legal issue.

[Reporter] Colonel, there are reports that other members of the Armed Forces may be involved. What is your opinion about this?

[Elena] The issue has been brought up by the president and members of the high command. They said that whoever has evidence should bring it to the judge. We think that this is the right thing to do. One should not spread rumors because this only confuses the people.

[Reporter] Colonel, do you believe that the jury's decision to condemn a high-ranking military officer will cause some reaction—meaning dissatisfaction—within the military corps?

[Elena] I do not think this will cause a reaction but, as I said, I believe that no one will be happy to see a comrade in arms go to prison. Maybe this is what may happen, but this does not imply dissatisfaction within the Armed Forces. It would actually be a personal matter, as in my case.

[Reporter] Within the Armed Forces structure and actions, we see that, as the defense maintained.... [pauses] the defense maintained that this action fell within the framework of the constitutional mandate to defend the fatherland. Looking at the outcome, however, it would seem that civilian society has sanctioned his action. Can this situation lead to a reassessment of future actions?

[Elena] I feel that is impossible, since we are convinced of the mission we must carry out. I do not think the verdict will have repercussions within the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Why do you not agree with the verdict?

[Elena] I would have to answer with another question. Would you like it if a colleague of yours were in jail?

[Reporter] Colonel, Jesuit Provincial Father Jose Maria Tojeira said that [words indistinct] and that investigation of the case should go higher up.

[Elena] That is because this man has said that more people were involved. What I am saying is that if more people were involved, let them present the evidence. All his speculation really reflects one more opinion spoken in the open. If he has any proof, he should present it and [words indistinct].

[Reporter] The verdict has prompted some fears, because it appears the masterminds were punished while the perpetrators, servicemen who were merely following orders, were absolved. The situation prompts many people to fear that ranking officers will be publicly accused of future actions, whereas subordinates will be allowed to do as they please.

[Elena] I do not think so. Keep in mind that we are responsible for our units. I do not think that will happen. Besides, I think that what happened involves strictly legal, not military aspects. We have a legal solution here. [end recording]

Col. Elena Fuentes did not rule out the possibility that the exonerated servicemen will remain in the service, although he admitted that this matter has not been discussed within the Army. Commenting on the agreements signed in New York that include a number of aspects dealing with the Armed Forces, he said the agreements must be viewed in a positive manner since they in no way affect the functioning of the Army.

END Supports Government-Rebel Agreements

PA0210000991 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The National Army for Democracy [END] hereby establishes its position on the negotiations in New York.

With regard to the important agreements signed in New York, the END's General Staff informs the nation and the international community of the following:

1. Our Army's leaders and fighters fully support the agreements resulting from the latest round of negotiations in New York.

2. The agreements are based from the beginning to end on the militarism in our country, the preeminence of civilian society, and the establishment of a democratic society. These are the goals for which our Army is struggling, and they are closer than ever.

3. We salute our Army's chiefs and fighters, whose sacrifice, blood, and heroism are making our martyrs' dreams of a free, democratic fatherland, with social justice come true.

4. We ask the nation's progressive forces, all END units, and the general public to defend the agreements and the achievements attained. We reiterate that our weapons will always serve causes such as democracy, national sovereignty, and social justice.

[Signed] END General Staff
[Issued] El Salvador, 27 September 1991.

Honduras

Government Communique Condemns Haitian Coup

PA0210034991 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2103 GMT 1 Oct 91

["Text" of communique read by Information and Press Director Eugenio Castro Claramount at the Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa—live]

[Text] Press Communique No. 096-91

The Honduran Government states to the national and international community its position concerning the coup d'etat that has been staged in the Republic of Haiti.

1. The government strongly condemns the reprehensible and undemocratic action carried out by the military, who staged a coup d'etat against the government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a president who was freely elected by his people.

2. Honduras will not recognize the government resulting from the coup d'etat against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, or any de facto government resulting from illegitimate acts that are contrary to democratic principles.

3. The Honduran Government is ready to participate, according to the norms of international law, in any collective action taken by the OAS to restore constitutional order in Haiti.

Tegucigalpa, 1 October 1991.
Information and Press Directorate,
Foreign Ministry

Callejas Condemns Coup

PA0210042991 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2103 GMT 1 Oct 91

[News conference by President Rafael Leonardo Callejas with unidentified reporters at the Government Palace in Tegucigalpa on 1 October—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Callejas] In recognition of the Haitian people's legitimate right to self-determination, the Honduran Government condemns the coup d'etat in Haiti, which constitutes a return to past eras, to which the countries of the Americas should never return. The situation worries me.

I trust that at the OAS foreign ministers' meeting, although I am certain there will be international legal limitations, condemnation will be unanimous and Haiti, a nation that is really [word indistinct] because of its poverty and complicated internal struggle, will return to democracy as the foundation of its political system.

[Reporter] Mr. President, has access to power by force not yet disappeared in Latin America?

[Callejas] What has happened in Haiti should never happen again. It is difficult to bring Haiti into the modern world because of its intrinsic social characteristics. However, this incident undoubtedly constitutes a regression to chapters in our history that should remain closed.

[Reporter] Mr. President, might the democratic community issue a statement against this action?

[Callejas] That is our intention. I have spoken with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to draft a proposal for a joint action that will allow the OAS to respond as (?harshly) as possible to this coup d'etat. [passage omitted]

Government Offers Support

PA0110211691 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Honduran Government announced on 1 October that it is "ready to support any collective action" to reestablish constitutional order in Haiti after the coup d'etat against President Jean- Bertrand Aristide.

An official Foreign Ministry communique states the Honduran Government's "most severe condemnation of the unacceptable and undemocratic action of the military members who carried out the coup d'etat (on 30 September)" against Aristide's government.

Honduras also announced that "it will not recognize the government that resulted from the coup d'etat against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide or any de facto government that arises from illegitimate actions that are contrary to democratic principles."

Based on international law, Honduras is ready to participate in any collective action initiated by the OAS to reestablish constitutional order in Haiti.

Honduran Foreign Ministry Spokesman Eugenio Castro stressed that the position announced by Honduras "is firm. We have decided to back any OAS action to return the constitutional government to the Haitian people."

Aristide, who began his presidential term only nine months ago, is currently in Venezuela, a country that does not exclude the possibility of a military intervention against the coup participants who toppled the constitutional Haitian president.

Nicaragua

Foreign Minister Meets With Soviet Counterpart

PA0210034091 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 91 p 7

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus met for an hour and a half with Soviet Foreign Minister Boris D. Pankin on 30 September. They discussed bilateral issues and the international situation.

Dreyfus and Pankin reviewed the progress made in the efforts to hold a peace conference in the Middle East, an initiative promoted by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. This conference will be headed by the United States and the Soviet Union. The two foreign ministers also discussed aspects related to the reorganization of the United Nations.

They agreed that, in the wake of the August incidents in the Soviet Union, the USSR and Nicaragua are experiencing similar transitional processes; thus, they open the possibility of establishing a new type of bilateral relations.

Regarding President Chamorro's visit to the USSR next year, they agreed to hold the necessary meetings in the first quarter of 1992 to determine the best time for it.

President Chamorro Condemns Haitian Coup

PA0110211991 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1827 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Report by special correspondent Adolfo Pastrana Arancibia from Paris—live]

[Text] Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Haitian president who was ousted early this morning, is due in Paris at any moment. We talked with Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro here in Paris earlier this evening; she has condemned this coup, which harms the will and human rights of the Haitian people. The following are statements by President Chamorro:

[Begin Chamorro recording] As president of an incipient democratic country such as Nicaragua, I condemn any coup against a democratic president who has been

elected by the people, and particularly in Haiti, which has needed and still needs peace, tranquillity, and reconciliation among all Christian brothers [words indistinct] this is my initial opinion of this case. He was first kidnapped or imprisoned. Later, his good friend President Carlos Andres Perez got him out of the country, and I believe he is now coming to France [words indistinct] he is on his way here.

I condemn the coup. I hope the Haitian people will not have to suffer the consequences of this [words indistinct] and that democracy will again prevail in Haiti. The people need democracy. The military in Haiti [words indistinct].

In addition, I would like to point out that the world is changing. All socialist countries have changed. The USSR has changed. The Berlin Wall collapsed. The only problem we—all democratic nations who want the best for all peoples of the world—have pending was Cuba. And now a coup d'etat has been staged in Haiti. I hope that both the Haitians and President Fidel Castro will understand that certain changes must be made in their countries for the sake of the people and their human rights. [end recording]

Police Explain Shots Fired at Godoy's Home

PA0110212191 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 91 pp 7, 10

[Report by Gretta Paiz]

[Text] The National Police denied on 27 September an alleged attack on Vice President Virgilio Godoy Reyes, a story that was broadcast by various news media and manipulated by UNO's [Nicaraguan Opposition Union] most extremist and right-wing sections.

The police explained that a police patrol car, which was chasing a group of criminals at about 0030 on 27 September, fired five shots that struck Godoy's home and the home of citizen Evaristo Guadamuz Miranda in the Centroamerica neighborhood.

The police were chasing three unidentified persons who had been spotted near a police checkpoint after they robbed Julio Cesar Luna Marenco in the Waspan neighborhood, one block from the Shell gas station.

The robbers forcibly stole a taxi with the license plate MA-0529. The taxi, which belongs to the 6 June Cooperative, was driven by Luna Marenco. They abandoned Luna Marenco in the Primavera neighborhood and then headed for the Centroamerica neighborhood where the vice president lives.

Luna filed a report with Police Department Six, and the report was aired immediately.

Police erected a barricade in the Centroamerica neighborhood; the stolen taxi sped by while the police were checking a car. The police ordered the robbers to stop, but they raced away, prompting the police to shoot.

Two of the five shots that were fired hit Godoy's house; the other three shots hit Guadamuz Miranda's house.

Subcommander Ernesto Castillo, chief of Police Department Five, ruled out that this criminal activity was connected with an attack against Vice President Godoy.

Castillo gave assurances that the police are on the robbers' trail; he reported that the taxi was abandoned in Don Bosco during the chase and the robbers fled.

Police Departments Five and Six and the criminal laboratory were investigating at the site on the afternoon of 27 September.

Argentina

Government Not To Recognize New Haitian Regime

PY0210014891 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Through a communique, the Argentine Foreign Ministry reported tonight that Argentina will not "recognize any de facto government that comes to power through seditious actions or coups d'etat." In the communique, the government again "condemns" the incidents in Haiti and regrets the loss of human lives in that country.

The communique, which was issued by the deputy foreign minister in strict compliance "with orders issued by President Carlos Menem," states: "President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and all constitutional authorities must be immediately reinstated."

The communique categorically states: "No government that comes to power through seditious actions or coups d'etat will be recognized."

It also states that the Argentine Government "will promote the immediate enforcement of measures or sanctions—if the case may be—at the inter-American level to restore constitutional order in Haiti."

The communique adds that Argentina "appeals to the international community to support the measures that will be adopted to restore democracy and ensure the enforcement of individual freedoms in the Republic of Haiti."

Israeli Paper Interviews Menem Before Visit

TA0110112991 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Oct 91 pp A1, 4

[Interview with President Carlos Menem by Daniyel Blumenthal at the presidential residence in Buenos Aires; date not given—passages within quotation marks are President Menem's responses to interviewer]

[Excerpts] [Blumenthal] Do you plan to establish contacts between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Menem]"I feel that I can swing that; moreover, I feel excited about the prospects. This can be done thanks to the tools for judging I will acquire during this visit in Israel. I will try to do everything to employ them to bring about the desired rapprochement. This does not detract from the importance of the international conference planned for the end of October or mid-November."

Here Menem made a surprising declaration:

[Menem] "Still, I would prefer that a conference be held after 20 November because I am scheduled to visit Washington before that. We may, after my talks with President Bush, have something to contribute toward peace in the Middle East."

[Blumenthal] Do you share the U.S. President's view of the conflict and its solutions?

[Menem] "Yes. I look at these issues from the same point of view and I support the way taken by Israel and Egypt, which resulted in the signing of the Camp David accords."

Menem is scheduled to travel to Tunis after his visit here, but he will not visit Syria or Egypt. According to a rumor circulating among associates in Buenos Aires, Menem was not even invited to Damascus, despite his request. President Husni Mubarak, for his part, can only devote a few hours to Menem during his visit to the region. The Argentine president nevertheless maintains that he had in any case planned to visit Israel only. [Menem] "In Tunis," he said, "I have no intention of meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, either publicly or in secret."

[Blumenthal] Argentina was the first South American country to join Saddam Husayn's opponents, and the only one from that region to dispatch forces—two battleships—to the Persian Gulf.

[Menem] "I think that because Saddam Husayn is still in power, we did not really win this war. This is something I cannot fully understand, but it seems that it satisfied the strategy of the person in the United Nations who was in charge of conducting the war. I would prefer to see Saddam Husayn out—not physically, of course, but out of running the affairs of his country. However, that option was not chosen and now we again have problems with the man who was never a peace-lover. War was for him the most natural atmosphere, and conquering other nations is a manifestation of his way of thinking, an expression of the personality of a man who has no respect for coexistence or human beings. I therefore believe he is not worthy of continuing to head such an important country as Iraq.

"I believe that if Saddam Husayn pursues this policy we will again be forced to make our positions clear by force. Right now his situation is good, but if he persists in his malicious stand, it will be necessary to employ alternative methods."

[Blumenthal] In the past, Argentina regarded Iraq and its ruler in a different light and even cooperated with it in the Condor missile project.

"The Condor project was dissolved and terminated because of the change of government here and the new government's different view of international politics. We preferred to discontinue the project, which caused us great headaches, and which for us as peace lovers was an uncomfortable situation, conflicting with our goals, and totally unnecessary."

The Argentine president currently views his country as the leading Latin American country.

[Menem] "This was not always the case, but we are now spearheading the process of democratization in the continent. I know that Chile is also involved in this, but it

has only now come out of 17 long years of a painful dictatorship. We in Argentina are the leading force by virtue of freedom and democracy.

"Argentina is one of the new emerging democracies. It does not conceal its weaknesses; rather, it exposes them and attacks them so that the entire Argentine nation participates in the process. It is no secret that corruption was born together with mankind. It prevails in every country, beginning with the United States, that economic superpower, down to the tiniest country in the world. Here it appears in small proportions compared to other countries. I still launched a fierce battle against it." [passage omitted]

[Blumenthal] What do you expect from your visit to Israel?

[Menem] "Relations between Argentina and Israel have always been good, and I hope that this visit will improve them so that they are excellent. President Herzog's visit to Buenos Aires undoubtedly contributed to the improvement in relations. I expect our ties to expand and deepen after my visit, for the benefit of both Argentina and Israel, for the good of the Argentine community living in Israel and for the good of the Jewish community in Argentina. Of course, understanding between our two nations helps all of humanity."

Cuban Diplomats Accused as Money 'Couriers'

PY0110205691 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1343 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (EFE)—Argentine Prosecutor Juan Romero Victorica has accused Cuban diplomats living in Buenos Aires of acting as "couriers" to take the money that the Montoneros guerrillas obtained from the kidnappings they carried out in the 1970's out of the country.

In remarks published today in the Buenos Aires newspaper DIARIO POPULAR, Romero said: "It has been demonstrated that this money left Argentina in the suitcases of Cuban diplomats. We know each of the agents and officials who took part in those operations."

The prosecutor stated: "Initially, each consignment, consisting of about $5 million, left the country every 10 or 15 days, but later a greater volume of money was taken out in staggered shipments through Lima and Mexico."

He also asserted: "It has been confirmed that many of the consignments were recycled through drug trafficking."

The prosecutor did not reveal the names of those involved nor any other details of the alleged illegal gambits "in order to guarantee the investigation's success."

At Romero's request, Argentine authorities asked Cuba to investigate the alleged investments made on the island by the Montoneros, a dissolved organization that was part of the Justicialist Party (Peronists).

According to the prosecutor, Cuban banks are holding the majority of the $60 million the guerrillas obtained from the kidnapping of Argentine businessmen Juan and Jorge Born, who were kidnapped in 1975.

Romero has asked the Argentine courts to investigate "the origin of the $500,000" that former Montonero leader Fernando Vaca Narvaja used during the Peronists' recent election campaign. The Peronists are currently in power. [passage omitted]

Duhalde Denies Plan To Fire Government Workers

PY0210000291 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Oct 91 p 13

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN)—Vice-President Eduardo Duhalde yesterday denied he planned to fire 80,000 municipal workers when he takes office as governor of Buenos Aires province on December 10, contradicting a report published in a local daily on Sunday.

"That article surprised me, I don't know how they came up with 80,000 workers," said Duhalde.

Lomas de Zamora Mayor Hugo Toledo, however, said the province would reduce the number of city employees by 40,000 but added that the mass dismissals would not produce a wave of unemployment because the private sector would hire many idle workers.

San Isidro Mayor Melchor Posse, in turn, said the plan to dismiss provincial public administration staff was an infringement on the sovereignty of each municipality.

"It is shocking that men who have been in charge of municipal governments (Duhalde and Toledo) could propose the violation of each district's autonomy," Posse said. Duhalde said the province would undergo reforms but only the most troubled cities would be restructured. "Working assignments are badly distributed; there are many workers in some areas but not enough in others ... different municipalities have different needs," Duhalde said, adding that the provinces needed more security officers, civil registry workers and court officials. [passage omitted]

Device Explodes in Military Unit as Protest

PY0210031491 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Corrientes, 1 Oct (NA)—An explosive device detonated at the 12th Infantry Regiment command in Mercedes. The explosion did not injure anyone or cause major damage. It is believed the explosive was planted to protest low salaries.

Military sources confirmed today that the explosion took place before dawn on 28 September, near the office of the unit commander, Lieutenant Colonel Cooke. So far,

the investigations were conducted by the military without the participation of local police.

The same sources also admitted that there is unrest among low-ranking cadres due to the Army's budget situation and the low salaries of military personnel.

Defense Minister Erman Gonzalez has tacitly confirmed the existence of "undisciplined actions" in some barracks due to "just" salary claims.

Although official sources have not made any comments regarding the explosion on 28 September, reportedly the explosion caused some damage to the outside of the commander's office but no one was injured.

Falklands Fishing Permission Allegedly Sought

PY0110180691 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Sep 91 p 5

[Report by Daniel Santoro]

[Text] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has allegedly proposed to the United Kingdom—in an extremely confidential manner—the idea of allowing Argentine fishing ships to operate inside the 150-mile fishing conservation zone that London imposed around the Malvinas Islands.

According to reliable sources, the proposal was made by Foreign Minister Guido di Tella to his British counterpart Douglas Hurd during a meeting last 26 September in New York.

This request—if confirmed—will pose many questions. The first and main question is whether this verbal petition implies recognition by Argentina of British sovereignty in the area. Argentine diplomacy has repeatedly asked the United Kingdom to relinquish this zone.

Until now, all agreements signed since the reestablishment of diplomatic relations have been made under the sovereignty reserve 'umbrella.'

The official optimism with which Di Tella described his negotiations with the British in New York clashes with the doubts raised by a sector of the UCR [Radical Civic Union]. UCR Deputy Federico Storani has sent a message to the Argentine Foreign Ministry asking "why did he not make public the British Government's intention to extend (from 150 to 200 miles), before November 1991, its jurisdiction over the continental shelf around our Malvinas Islands.

According to Foreign Ministry spokesmen, Storani's message did not arrive in San Martin Palace until yesterday. However, the truth is that oil and fishing activities will continue to be the subject of negotiations.

Next November, the bilateral fishing committee will study the possibility of an agreement to avoid fishing depredation in a zone called 'Mile 201,' to the north of the joint fishing prohibition zone. Last year about 200 fishing ships fished 500 tons of squid in the area, threatening to wipe out certain species.

This is not a new subject. When Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo was foreign minister, he managed to pass the ball to the front when, in November 1990, London almost unilaterally created the fishing prohibition zone in an area equal to the size of Rio Negro Province, to the east of the fishing conservation zone. With great difficulty, Cavallo managed to turn that prohibition into a joint measure which must be reviewed next 26 December.

The future will be difficult for Di Tella. Fishing is a mobile renewable resource.

Oil, on the other hand, is a nonrenewable and static resource. One of Di Tella's advantages is that multinational oil companies will not make the huge investments that are needed to exploit oil in the Malvinas Islands if detente is not maintained in the zone that was the scene of a war between Argentina and the United Kingdom in 1982.

Hurd's acceptance of the subject of oil on the agenda of the Argentine-British work group for the South Atlantic is owed to this fact and probably to the fact that the companies that will eventually search for oil may need logistical support which, for now, can only be obtained from continental Argentine territory.

It has not been learned from the Di Tella-Hurd meeting whether London will approve the mining code proposed by the Kelpers, [Falklands Islanders] under which they are granted the power to issue exploration permits as they do with fishing which yields them some $400 million per year. The British Foreign Office [preceding two words in English] will probably only partially approve it.

Di Tella's strategy is based on the assumption that Argentina's negotiating power to recover the Malvinas Islands will increase when it becomes "a reliable partner" in a "western alliance."

Within this same criteria, Di Tella said last March that Argentina would join the Brady Plan this year. Last week, however, faced with the truth, Di Tella has to admit that, as an economist, he had made a mistake.

Bolivia

Iturralde Addresses UN General Assembly

PY0210015691 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1559 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] United Nations, New York, 1 Oct (EFE)—Bolivia reiterated today before the 46th UN General Assembly its aspiration to have a passage to the Pacific Ocean, a subject over which it is quarreling with Chile, and asked for more economic assistance for national development.

In his speech, Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde stressed the "great importance" his country gives to obtaining a passage to the Pacific Ocean "in keeping with a deeply rooted national conviction."

The absence of a solution to this dispute is "a serious obstacle to development and integration in this part of the world, and it is difficult to understand among democratic systems," Iturralde said.

After stressing that Bolivia is "a peace-loving country" and supports the proposals on a preventive diplomacy in the United Nations, Iturralde said Bolivia "has expressed its decision to solve this problem through negotiations so that is why it constantly has proposed that the Chilean Government establish an open and constructive dialogue."

He also said he hopes that "dialogue and understanding will prevail and consolidate definite peace and democracy in the sister country of El Salvador."

Iturralde linked world peace with "the need to solve the ever-growing economic and social problems that affect most countries."

"One cannot demand that the principles and postulates of the UN Charter prevail in the world if the poorest, which are the majority of the countries, are not given better opportunities, and their right to a honorable and stable life is not respected." he said.

After explaining the progress and improvement of the Bolivian economy as a result of the government policy of economic adjustment and encouragement for investments, the minister pointed out the need to obtain "more resources" to continue with its development plans.

Iturralde recalled that Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora was the one to explain for the first time in the United Nations the need to encourage alternative crops to coca. He added that "the international community is aware that much more still must be done to defeat the drug-trafficking scourge."

Regarding this subject, Iturralde joined the developing countries' call in favor of "a quick and effective increase in financial and technical resources to appropriately carry out the existing national, regional, and world programs."

He also reiterated his country's commitment to preserve nature and he predicted that the UN Conference on Environment and Development that will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 "will arrive without doubt at important and outstanding agreements."

He also said that his country proposed in the first Latin American summit that took place in Guadalajara, Mexico, last July the creation of an Indigenous Ibero-American Fund that "will allow the solution of the pressing problems of the Indian peoples beyond any kind of Indian reserves or paternalistic compensations."

Government Rejects U.S. Ambassador's Statements

PY0110165491 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] The government officially rejected the statement by U.S. Ambassador Richard Bowers who said that his country does not rule out the possibility of requesting the extradition of the drug traffickers who surrender under the conditions of the "Repentance Decree."

This was stated by Justice Under Secretary Roger Pando who resorted to the well-known legal principle under which "no one can be tried twice for the same crime."

He thus ruled out the possibility that the drug traffickers who surrender peacefully to Bolivian justice will have to serve their sentences in the United States.

The U.S. diplomat says his government believes that whoever commits a crime against U.S. justice should be tried by a U.S. court. This implies extradition which would involve the "repented" drug traffickers.

Roger Pando downplayed Bowers' statement, saying that the "Repentance Decree" has been accepted by the U.S. Government.

The decree (No. 33881) promulgated by the Bolivian Government last 29 July establishes a 120-day term for those accused of trafficking crimes to surrender without being extradited.

So far, this policy has been successful since seven drug traffickers have surrendered under the conditions of the decree. However, according to the Antidrug Trafficking Committee of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies, Bowers' statements may hamper the success of the decree because other drug traffickers may not surrender to Bolivian justice.

According to Deputy Wilson Lora, president of this committee, the U.S. diplomat seeks to "emphasize and activate" the militarization of the antinarcotics struggle in Bolivia.

"We will not accept this kind of imposition," he said, adding that he opposes any possible extradition of alleged "repented" drug traffickers.

Deputy Luis Vasquez of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] ratified Roger Pando's position, while Deputy Guillermo Gutierrez from the opposition said that Bowers' statement discredits the "Repentance decree" and the government.

Meanwhile, Bolivian Foreign Ministry Adviser Armando Loaiza Mariaca reiterated that the U.S. and Bolivian Governments are not planning to sign an extradition treaty for drug trafficking crimes. "That is definite," Loaiza said.

New Extradition Treaty With U.S. Denied

PY0110211691 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p 7

[Text] Bolivia and the United States are not planning to sign any new extradition treaty for drug-trafficking crimes. "This is a final decision," Foreign Ministry General Adviser Armando Loaiza Mariaca said.

Loaiza thus referred to new reports that both governments continue to study a specific document to submit drug traffickers to the U.S. courts.

Loaiza told PRESENCIA that the Foreign Ministry and the State Department have reached an agreement on the subject.

Consequently, extraditions will be governed by the terms of the Treaty of 1900—which is still in effect—and the Vienna Convention of 1988, which the two countries have ratified. Therefore, it is not necessary to sign a new specific treaty.

Interdiction

Loaiza said that any Armed Forces intervention against drug trafficking should be specifically authorized by the president, as established by the Constitution and agreements with the United States.

He said the renewal of the bilateral agreements on drug trafficking and alternative development last month reflects a continuation of the policies adopted in 1987. Such policies were strengthened by exchange notes in 1988, 1990, and 1991.

Annex III of those notes defined the U.S. assistance for the "Increased Participation of the Armed Forces." U.S. assistance is based on a bilateral cooperation agreement dealing with military equipment and services signed on 26 April 1962.

It should be noted that this administration has renewed the agreement to make it possible for some specific Army, Navy, and Air Force units—which could participate in antidrug actions—to receive equipment and training. Such actions, however, "should by no means be directed against peasants," Loaiza said.

Military Considers Withdrawing From Drug Fight

PY2609163091 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Sep 91 p 7

[Excerpts] General Victor Guzman, Armed Forces commander in chief, said that the Armed Forces might withdraw from drug-trafficking interdiction if the Repentance Decree continues to show positive results.

The military chief stressed yesterday the achievements of the so-called Repentance Decree that so far has lured four well-known drug traffickers into surrendering.

The commander told PRESENCIA that the Armed Forces, particularly the Army, would be free from participating in interdiction operations if drug traffickers continue to surrender and if drug-trafficking gangs' activities drop.

Gen. Guzman stressed that the Interior Ministry's antidrug policy has yielded positive results and if more important drug traffickers surrender, "the Army might not be forced to participate" in the fight against drug trafficking.

Navy and Air Force personnel have participated in operations in support of the Special Antinarcotics Force, but the participation of the Army is still undecided.

The so-called Repentance Decree made possible the surrender of alleged drug-trafficking 'big shots' Edwin Guzman, Winston Rodriguez, Antonio Naciff, and Hugo Rivero. According to Interior Minister Carlos Saavedra, antidrug organizations have spent a great deal of money to capture drug-trafficking gang leaders.

Guzman said: "The Interior Ministry's Repentance Decree is yielding the expected results because drug trafficking 'big shots' are surrendering."

He added: "If the success continues, the Armed Forces, which are subordinated to the president of the Republic, would postpone their participation in drug-interdiction operations, particularly the Army, the only branch that has not participated in this widened campaign so far." [passage omitted]

Asked about questions raised over the kind of training that U.S. advisers were giving in Bolivia, Guzman said the training was strictly for antidrug operations.

The commander in chief pointed out, however, that the fight against drug trafficking and subversion are within the limits of what White House strategists call "low-intensity conflict."

"A low-intensity conflict can occur between two states when the violence involved is not characteristic of a conventional conflict (war). The term also refers to operations carried out to fight insurrections, terrorism, and drug trafficking," Gen. Guzman said.

Concerted Effort Against Terrorism Organized

PY0110234091 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Sep 91 p 1

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces, Interior Ministry, and police intelligence services have launched a coordinated national campaign against terrorism, which in less than 72 hours damaged Bolivian Electric Power Company (Cobee) and Bolivian Government Oil Deposit (YPFB) facilities.

Interior Under Secretary Marco Antonio Oviedo said yesterday that the state intelligence organizations discussed joint control operations throughout the country

and the sharing of information to destroy the Tupaj Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK)—the armed branch of the Red Ayllus (communities)—which is responsible for attacking several Cobee power towers and a YPFB multipurpose pipeline according to their own declaration.

According to political observers, the staging of joint operations means the government recognizes the seriousness of the situation posed by this clandestine organization, which professes racial hatred toward an alleged 'Kcara-cracia' (government of the whites), according to a manifesto disseminated 22 September.

In the markedly subversive document—as characterized by several government officials—the EGTK says that the rulers' democracy, the' Kcara-cracia', and elections are no longer enough, adding that these elements are not useful for feeding children or creating justice.

"Poor peasants, the Aymaras, and the Quiswas, factory and mine proletarians, and the city humble ones have begun to take firm steps on the warpath against the Kcara-bourgeois because we do not have an alternative," says the communique left behind after one of the latest attacks on the multipurpose pipeline located near Panduro, on the La Paz-Oruro highway.

National security organizations consider this note "a real war declaration." The note is also the reason behind their decision to work together, which underlines the dangerous nature of the "EGTK."

Army Commander General Guido Sandoval said that there is a real possibility of increasing terrorist activity in the country and that the consequences are unpredictable. [passage omitted]

State Oil Firm Reports 1990 Daily Production

PY2809171291 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Sep 91 p 9

[Summary] Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that its three refineries processed 1.441 million cubic meters during 1990, the equivalent of 24,832 barrels of oil per day

Brazil

Government 'Trusts' Aristide To Be Reinstated

PY0210024291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (EFE)—Marcos Azambuja, Brazilian foreign affairs secretary general, said today that Brazil trusts Haitian President Jean- Bertrand Aristide, who was overthrown by a military coup, will shortly return to power.

The Brazilian diplomat departed for Washington this afternoon to participate in an urgent meeting of OAS foreign ministers.

Marcos Azambuja said the Brazilian Government considers the events in Haiti only represent a coup "attempt" and hopes that democracy will soon be restored.

Aristide, who left Haiti in a Venezuelan plane that flew him to Caracas, was overthrown by a military coup that started on the night of 29 September and resulted in dozens of deaths.

Cruzeiro Devaluation of 17 Percent Announced

PY0110142691 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Commentary by Beto Almeida]

[Text] The cruzeiro was devalued yesterday by 17 percent with respect to the U.S. dollar. The commercial exchange rate thus rose from 460 to 530 cruzeiros to the U.S. dollar while the black market rate is 565 cruzeiros to the dollar. Arminio Fraga, the Central Bank foreign area director, explained that the devaluation of the cruzeiro was prompted by the need to restructure international reserves and by the shortage of dollars on the market. The drop in reserves is the result of a reduction in the inflow of foreign capital in Brazil over the past two weeks.

The Central Bank believes the turbulence caused by the suspension of the auction of Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc.] was another factor.

The payment of almost $1 billion by Brazil to its creditors during September could be another influencing factor. The Central Bank expects the devaluation to promote exports and to favor the balance of trade.

Gold prices experienced yesterday the remarkable growth of 12 percent. A gram of gold is now quoted at 6,390 cruzeiros. Gold was a good investment in September, because its value grew by 30 percent in one month.

Collor Rules Out New Economic Measures

PY0110144291 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] During an interview, President Collor ruled out the possibility of implementing new measures in the economy and the possibility of a major devaluation of the cruzeiro. He added that the foreign debt renegotiation is moving according to plan.

During the interview at Planalto Palace, the president said that along with the proposals for amending the Constitution, he may submit to Congress a tax system reform bill. He said that Brazil now has more than 60 taxes, and that this means that a large amount of funds are inefficiently used. The president wants to reduce the number of taxes in order to increase revenues.

Collor Comments on Privatization, Other Topics

PY0110131291 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] President Fernando Collor said today at Planalto Palace that the privatization program is irreversible.

He held a news conference that lasted one hour and 40 minutes. His opening statement lasted 21 minutes. Then he answered questions on our foreign debt, his proposals for constitutional reform, tax reform, and the sale of public companies. Collor repeated that the privatization process is irreversible, that the state will only invest in areas where it has direct responsibility such as health, education, transport, security, housing, and sanitation.

Only 12 of the 253 journalists accredited at the Planalto Palace participated. Four journalists represented newspapers, four from television stations, two from radio stations, and two from foreign news agencies.

President Collor said it was necessary to seek an understanding that will enable us to develop into a modern nation.

[Begin recording] When I say a modern nation I am not just talking about being competitive and efficient about our access to the international market. I am talking about being able to give shelter to those who need shelter; food to those who need food; and jobs and better salaries. This is how I understand a modern nation should be. [end recording]

The president addressed those who criticize the understanding:

[Begin recording] It is very easy to criticize, saying it will not work. If this will not work, what will? Misunderstandings? Some people say that the government proposals are not right. Fine. But let us hear their proposals, their alternatives. Do they know what is wrong? If they think that our proposals are wrong then they should present a different proposal, an alternative, but they do not present anything. [end recording]

President Collor said that public interest must be placed above parochial issues. The president said that democracy is the solution to the crisis.

[Begin recording] I have no doubt whatsoever that public interest, not intransigence, will finally prevail in resolving national problems. This is why more than once I have called upon every citizen to unite, to sit down and discuss possible solutions to our difficulties. [end recording]

The president also talked about the international repercussions of the suspension of the Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc] auction. He rejected foreign press criticism over the government privatization program.

[Begin recording] I do not want to talk about the issue itself, but as president of the Republic, as a Brazilian citizen, I want to repudiate in the strongest terms those remarks. Brazil is a serious country. It has proved that it is a serious country. You only need to check our relations with the so-called developed nations over the past 18 months to verify whether we have fulfilled our commitments. [end recording]

President Collor said that the renegotiation of the foreign debt is going well.

[Begin recording] Negotiations are proceeding. The climate is positive. We are seeking solutions to satisfy the national interest as well as the minimum interests of the international banks. That is where we stand now. [end recording]

The president affirmed that the proposed constitutional reform will not mean more taxes on society, it will mean more tax justice. He explained that those who earn more will pay more. The president also talked about irregularities in some LBA [Brazilian Welfare Legion] agencies. Collor said that the first lady was not aware of what was happening and that her name was involved only because she represented an easy target for political adversaries. The president reiterated his government's commitment to administrative morality.

[Begin recording] It is essential to show through attitudes and concrete action—not through speeches, words, or theories—that this government is absolutely committed with administrative morality and clarity in its dealings with public interest and public money. [end recording]

President Collor asked society to think positively.

[Begin recording] Let us think about the future, about Brazil. Let us stop talking about a crisis and get to work. Victories are just around the corner. Life is not always full of victories and pleasant moments. [end recording]

The president said he is an idealist and that he believes Brazil can become a great world power, not just because of its economic indicators but because of its social accomplishments.

Cuba's Ramon Castro Seeks Closer Trade Ties

PY0110204491 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 91 p 14

[Text] Porto Alegre—With a special emphasis on increasing trade relations with Brazil, Cuba is awaiting the opportunity to participate in the Latin American integration process. This remark was made on 29 September by Ramon Castro, President Fidel Castro's elder brother, who has been visiting Rio Grande do Sul State since 28 September.

Reiterating the historic complaints regarding the blockade imposed by the United States, Castro believes that integration is the best way to overcome this type of barrier. Fidel's brother guarantees that the seeking of

more intense trade relations with American countries is not a strategy to substitute for the Soviet Union as Cuba's major partner.

Ramon said: "We have agreements in various areas and we are not going to do away with those agreements just because the Soviet Union has given up communism."

He stressed that Cuba's security will not be impaired by the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the island. "All of us are soldiers in Cuba," he said.

In Rio Grande do Sul, Castro is visiting the areas where the Voisin system of grazing, which has been applied by him in Cuba, was implemented.

* Azambuja Reaffirms Commitment to Mercosur

91SM0499C Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 28 Aug 91 p 6

[Article by Paulo Totti: "Azambuja: 'Brazil's Wager on Mercosur Is Firm and Sincere'"]

[Text] Buenos Aires—Brazil, the most important country in the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur), will not be the privileged partner in this integration with Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Whereas the results of this process will be "extremely rapid" for the other partners, they will be slower for Brazil. "Even so, Brazil's wager on the Mercosur is firm and sincere. It is a wager on the future."

Marcos Castrioto Azambuja, Itamaraty secretary general for foreign policy, made the statement yesterday to 300 participants of the Seventh Convention of Private National Banks of Argentina, who, judging by the businessmen that preceded him on the podium, were apparently demanding that Brazil show greater interest in and commitment to the tasks involved in completing the integration by 1995.

Azambuja arrived at the auditorium of the Hotel Plaza, in the center of Buenos Aires, as Federico Zorraquin, an Argentine businessman in the petrochemical sector, was citing data sent to him by his Brazilian colleague Marcus Vinicius Pratini de Moraes, indicating that neither Argentina nor Paraguay were among Brazil's 25 principal trading partners "during a quite lengthy period, from 1970 to 1987."

Azambuja read a prepared speech on the role of the Mercosur in the competition for major space in the world economy and on the importance of democracy in carrying out this process. Finally, he abandoned the prepared text and spoke extemporaneously, emphasizing Brazil's commitment. "Up to now," Azambuja said, "we have been working enthusiastically to establish the Mercosur. Enthusiasm is a good travelling companion, but it is not enough for the long haul. We must also harmonize our macroeconomic policies, uniting political and diplomatic policies with economic and trade policies, increasingly involving the businessmen and the economic authorities. Otherwise, integration will be nothing more than diplomatic rhetoric. Brazil will continue to wager on the Mercosur, even if in the short term the results are not encouraging."

The applause, stronger than the applause for the other members of the panel, suggested that the audience was satisfied with his statement.

The economic imbalances and the differences in the scale of the four economies involved in the Marcosul—and Brazil's apparent lack of interest in the process—set the tone of the panel discussion: "Latin American Economic Integration as an Instrument of Growth." In addition to Zorraquin and Azambuja, the panel members included Carlos Traumotola, an Argentine industrialist in the steel sector. Pratini de Morais, who had been invited, was unable to appear because of illness. Because of his absence, the schedule was moved forward, which is why Azambuja was not present when the speeches began. Pratini's participation was limited to the data that he sent by telex, to be read by Zorraquin. Pratini emphasized that "the developed nations account for 75 percent of Brazil's exports and almost 80 percent of its imports." In the last three years, Argentina has moved to 10th place in Brazil's foreign trade, with a favorable balance of trade, and "without a capital account or less unfavorable services, it does not appear possible to reach an equilibrium at short range," Pratini asked Zorraquin to say for him.

Steel manufacturer Traumotola cited, as the most important imbalances, those that result from sectoral or regional protectionist measures, which have survived the policy changes of the present governments in Brazil and Argentina. Among these, he stressed the market reserves and the limitations on imports for the computer and automotive industries—the latter also in effect on Argentina—and the Free Zone of Manaus, which, according to Traumotola, has privileges assured by the Brazilian Constitution until the year 2003.

Brazil is also less "advanced" than Argentina in providing generous lines of credit for the export of capital goods and high-technology products and in the preference that, in its purchases, the state has attributed to goods and services with a greater degree of nationalization.

Brazil was also considered, by both Traumotola and Zorraquin, to be very backward in liberalizing its foreign trade policy.

Whereas, in Argentina, the average customs tariff is less than 10 percent (with three categories of import fees: zero, 11 percent, and 22 percent, except for automobiles: 35 percent), Brazil currently has tariffs from zero to 80 percent, and they will not be lowered to 40 percent, reaching an average of 18 percent, until 1994.

Although these tariffs will not be applied within the Mercosur (at the moment a "tablita" is in effect for a

47-percent reduction on tariffs for third countries), Brazil's degree of protectionism would indicate its current advantageous position and hint at the problems that will be created when the Mercosur must establish a common foreign tariff.

"What will happen? Will Argentina raise its tariffs or will Brazil lower them?" A member of the audience submitted the question in writing during the panel discussion. Traumotola looked at the Brazilian diplomat, smiled, and said: "I hope Brazil will lower its tariffs more quickly than planned."

In his speech, Azambuja stressed the effort that Brazil is making to liberalize its economy and get in step with the world. He said that the Mercosur is the first priority of Brazil's foreign policy and that the relaxation of tariffs "is the principal instrument in the process of modernization." He cited the exchange policy, which is different in Brazil and Argentina, as a problem of imbalance. However, he stressed that, in his understanding, the principal imbalance between Argentina and Brazil "is one of time."

Installed eight months ago, the government of President Menem has progressed further than that of President Collor on the path of liberalization. "But the important thing is that we are moving in the same direction," Azambuja declared. Asked about the role that consumer associations play in Brazil, Azambuja replied that this is "a recent legitimation process, but no less important." "If there is no participation by the citizens in the destiny of the Mercosur, we will only be creating a bureaucratic animal. And we are witness to how the bureaucratic animals in Eastern Europe died of hardening of the arteries," he added.

The secretary general of Itamaraty used the occasion of his stay in Argentina to have "profitable conversations" with Economic Minister Domingo Cavallo and with Foreign Minister Guido di Tella. On Monday, after a private meeting with Cavallo, which lasted more than an hour, Azambuja dined in the company of Argentine bankers. He held "working meetings" with Foreign Minister Di Tella and Vice Minister Juan Carlos Olina, to accelerate the integration process—and certainly to lead to the elimination of imbalances and the "rapprochement" of the respective foreign policies. After these meetings, Azambuja told this newspaper that the understandings were developing satisfactorily so that, within a short time, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile would sign a declaration banning the manufacture and storage of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons on their territories. According to Azambuja, they also moved toward an understanding that Chile would join the Mercosur sooner than "had been expected."

Azambuja confirmed that Itamaraty would continue to be responsible for all Brazil's foreign affairs, including those related to the Mercosur. "A special minister has been named for the Mercosur; no new ministry has been created," Azambuja said.

* PT Moves To Abolish Articulation Faction

91SM0499A Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Aug 91 p 8

[Article by Jorge Gomes Guimaraes: "PT Preparing To Eliminate Articulation Faction"]

[Text] The "Articulation" faction, which has controlled the PT [Workers Party] since 1983, is arranging its own demise and is planning to mount a new majority to confront the party crisis. Former deputy Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, leader of the Articulation and president of the party, has told the PT militants that it is necessary to do away with the groups that are struggling for power within the party. "Many comrades, myself included, advocate the elimination of the Articulation," Lula told ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. "We have to make the first move to eliminate the factions."

The dissolution of the Articulation faction is scheduled after the PT congress in early November and it is no small matter. Lula's faction dominates the party machine, has most of the legislators, determines electoral strategy, defines the direction of the party doctrine, and virtually decides which PT members will run for election to the most important offices.

The idea of eliminating the Articulation began to take shape in December, when deputy Luiz Gushiken (PT-Sao Paulo) proposed a discussion of a new hegemony within the PT. The change was close to materializing in the first half of this year. Representatives of the Articulation had a discussion with other groups—the New Left, the Socialist Wing, and sectors linked to the church—regarding the possibility of launching a joint thesis for the discussion of the PT's destiny and doctrine, with which the party militants and leaders are already concerning themselves. However, the more conservative members of Lula's faction—close to the centralist tradition of the Marxist parties—prevented the plan from going forward.

Without the agreement of the other groups (which united to launch a thesis that they believe to be reformist), the Articulation decided to put out its own document. Replete with plans for internal reorganization, the PT has had 13 theses registered for discussion in its congress.

Harassed by the advance of the Trotskyite currents in the CUT [United Federation of Workers] and by the radically revised views regarding socialism, democracy, and the PT advocated by other groups, the majority wing of the party felt impelled to seek a new path, to maintain the weight of its influence in the party. "We are going to build a new majority," said Federal Deputy Jose Dirceu, secretary general of the PT and a director of the Articulation.

Unity Difficult To Build

While he is preparing a manifesto directed at PT members, instead of supporting a thesis, PT president Luiz

Inacio Lula da Silva is seeking to demonstrate his optimism. "Everyone wants unity and a broader party for the society," he feels. But even before the final stage of the first PT Congress (whose first delegates will be elected next month), the internal struggle is intense.

Influential members of the Articulation, such as Rui Falcao, president of the PT's municipal directorate, are already openly criticizing the thesis of the group led by Federal Deputy Jose Genoino (PT-Sao Paulo), a member of the New Left faction and leader of the party in the Chamber. "Apparently they are attempting to replace the Articulation," complains Falcao, who is also in favor of doing away with the factions. "Their vision of the party has no connection with the interests of sectors of the society."

More interested in having an influence on society in general (according to Genoino's group, the PT should be defined as a party of "interlocution") and less preoccupied with the class struggle, deputy Genoino rebuts: "A party cannot be limited to defending specific interests and this debate is crucial for the PT."

During the preparations for the First National Congress, every PT member may support two theses—one as a second option. The thesis proposed by the New Left has been endorsed by such distinguished members of the Articulation as Jorge Bittar, one of the stars of the party in Rio, who is interested in uniting the two blocs.

* Siemens Official Views Investment Projects

91SM0502B Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO (Economic Section) in Portuguese 22 Aug 91 p 4

[Article by Silvia Kochen]

[Text] Germany could invest between $.5 and $1 billion a year in Brazil between now and the end of the decade. This was the opinion expressed by Hermann Heinremann Wever, president of Siemens do Brasil, in discussing the prospects for the Brazil-Germany Business Meeting and the 18th Meeting of the Joint Brazil-Germany Economic Cooperation Commission at a press conference held at the Transatlantic Club in Sao Paulo. Both meetings will be held in Berlin, on 28 and 30 August.

Wever thinks the present situation in Brazil is favorable to a resumption of growth. The country received $5 billion in funds from abroad during the first half—of which only $700 million was in investments, sums sent by the parent companies of foreign firms to cover their losses in Brazil where financing costs are very high, Wever explained.

He emphasized, however, that Brazil's ability to attract foreign investment depends on a series of factors. One of them is the resumption of growth, which already appears to be taking place, given the increases in demand and employment. Certain "nationalistic tendencies" are another obstacle to the entry of foreign capital into Brazil, but these are gradually being overcome. The Siemens president, who is a Brazilian citizen, cites the patent law and the market reserve in the computer technology sector, both of which are being revised, and some sections of the Constitution that discriminate against foreign capital.

The shadow on the horizon of the Brazilian economy, according to Wever, is the threat that the inflation rate will get out of control. That could lead the government to cool down the economy, or announce a new package of economic measures. "If there are no new packages, things will go well and investments will start rising again," said Wever, who expects gross domestic product to expand by 1 to 2 percent in 1991, after a sharp drop in 1990—and by 3 percent in 1992.

For these reasons, Wever appeared optimistic about the results of the coming meeting of the Joint Brazil-Germany Commission in Berlin, where more than 70 Brazilian businessmen will try to change the image of Brazil and so attract investments.

Nuclear Evacuation Exercise Planned

PY0210004891 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The Special Secretariat for Civil Defense of the Social Action Ministry, and the Ministries of the Army, Navy, and Aeronautics will participate on 2 October in an exercise to evacuate the population living in high-risk areas in Angra Dos Reis and Parati in Rio de Janeiro, and in Bananal in Sao Paulo.

The exercise is part of the emergency plan to protect the population in case of an accident at the Angra 1 power plant. According to the International Nuclear Energy Agency, the plant's security standards are high and an evacuation is only a remote possibility.

Chile

Aylwin 'Deeply Concerned' by Haitian Situation

PY0110184691 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Enrique Correa, the minister secretary general of the government, said that President Aylwin is deeply concerned about the situation prevailing in Haiti and that he telephoned Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma, who is now in New York participating at the United Nations.

President Aylwin called to ask him to raise the possibility of implementing the OAS Santiago Declaration which establishes that, when a democratic system is interrupted, the American foreign ministers should meet to review the situation.

Deputies Call For OAS Intervention in Haiti

PY0210011291 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies has asked the government to call for implementation of the mechanism for the defense of democracy that was agreed upon in the last OAS General Assembly in Santiago to confront the coup in Haiti.

The Chamber of Deputies strongly, unanimously, and categorically condemned this new violation of the Haitian people's sovereign will. Legislators stressed that coups occur when democracy gains strength in Latin America. The declaration adds that Chile must activate the mechanisms for the defense of democracy that were established by OAS member countries. The declaration also expresses hope that the legitimate Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, will be returned to power.

Chilean deputies concluded by demanding respect for the Haitian people's human rights.

Aylwin's Policy Boosts Economic Credibility

PY0210002891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 1 Oct (EFE) Spanish Industry Minister Claudio Aranzadi said in Santiago today that Chile is currently earning economic credibility in the world because of the rigorous policy and control being implemented by President Patricio Aylwin's administration.

During a reception at the Spanish Embassy in Santiago, Aranzadi pointed out that this Latin American country can turn into a privileged partner of Spanish enterprises and a commercial platform for the entire South American continent.

Aranzadi arrived in Santiago on 28 September for an official visit. He will sign an economic cooperation agreement with Chile through which the Spanish Government will grant credits totaling $800 million. He will also promote mechanisms designed to invest up to $2 billion in Chile.

The terms of the economic accord outlined today will be reviewed by a bilateral commission made up of representatives of the two countries who will be in charge of its implementation and of paving the way for contacts among Chilean and Spanish businessmen.

Aranzadi said this agreement will reinforce the presence of Spanish companies in Chile, and will allow investments by small and medium-sized enterprises to increase. This is an unprecedented situation considering that great Spanish companies like Iberia and Telefonica were the ones that promoted the approach between the two countries.

Javier Landa, secretary general of the Spanish Industry Ministry, said the airline company Iberia is holding talks with the Production Development Corporation [CORFO] to purchase 22 percent of the shares of LAN CHILE [Chilean National Airline], which is owned by the corporation.

Iberia already has purchased 35 percent of the shares of LADECO [Chilean Airlines].

Aranzadi said half the credits granted to Chile will be given through the Funds for Development Aid, which for the first time will be included in the budget.

He also announced that a seminar on foreign investment policy in Chile will be held in Madrid with the participation of a large delegation of Chilean businessmen.

Spanish investment in Chile stood at 2.5 billion pesetas (about $24 million) in 1990, compared with 12 billion pesetas ($115 million) invested in 1989. Aranzadi said the latest figure will increase in 1991.

Aranzadi's visit to Chile coincides with that of more than 120 Spanish businessmen, including representatives of huge enterprises from the Basque iron and steel and metalworkers sectors and from medium-sized and small Catalan enterprises.

It is estimated that 10 Spanish business delegations will visit Chile during 1991.

Italian Embassy Entered by Prisoners' Families

PY0110183891 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] About 14 people, apparently relatives of political prisoners, entered today the building of the Italian Embassy located at the intersection of Roman Diaz and Elena Blanco Streets.

This action coincided with the hunger strike that six political prisoners began yesterday at the former public prison. They are demanding more expeditious handling of their judicial proceedings.

The diplomatic building was surrounded by Carabineros once it was known that the people had entered.

After talking with Italian embassy officials, the relatives of political prisoners demanded that the political prisoners be released.

Colombia

Gaviria Comments on Guerrilla Attack

PA0110194891 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1746 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Statement by Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo to the National Science and Technology Council at Narino Palace on 1 October—recorded]

[Text] Members of the National Science and Technology Council: I had hoped in this speech to install this science

and technology council, and to comment only on issues pertaining to these fields and on my government's view of their future.

However, the stubborn blindness of guerrilla terrorism prevents me from doing so. Yesterday, as if a movie that Colombians have already seen were being replayed and at the precise moment when some interesting new developments were emerging on the horizon concerning the talks in Caracas, a large group of guerrillas ambushed democracy on a Cauca highway when they tried to kill Dr. Aurelio Iragorri Hormaza, who presides over one of the three state branches. Seven countrymen were killed as they were exercising their sacred right to promote their political ideas through peaceful means.

I say this with as much serenity as firmness. The so-called CNGSB is now obliged to show the country that it wants peace—not with empty words at the negotiation table or at Caracas news conferences, but with unequivocal and incontrovertible actions in Colombia. It is obliged to show that their objective is peace and not, as they seem to have indicated with actions such as occurred on 30 September, the use of the dialogue as an instrument to deceive and wage war.

As a member of the Public Order Consultative Commission said in the past few hours, the guerrillas seem to show their willingness to attain peace abroad and to show their determination to wage war in Colombia. This situation is simply and purely unsustainable.

In the next few hours I will be holding discussions with the government delegation, which I ordered to return from Caracas immediately, and with the Public Order Consultative Commission. We will make an in-depth analysis of the real possibilities for a process that runs the risk of losing all credibility and all hope of progress because of the irresponsibility of the rebels, for whom terrorism seems to have become a vice that they have trouble abandoning. Thank you very much.

La Calle Comments on Talks' Suspension

PA0110194991 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1232 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Government and Interior Minister Humberto de la Calle Lombana by Reporter Juan Gozain and unidentified reporters in Bogota on 1 October—recorded]

[Text] [Gozain] Mr. Minister, is the suspension of the Caracas talks definite or temporary?

[De la Calle] The talks have been suspended and we have asked the guerrillas to approach the negotiating commission in Caracas. We want to evaluate all the information and finish collecting any missing information. We want to stress the seriousness of what has happened. Dr. Aurelio Iragorri is the head of one of Colombia's constitutional branches. This was not an armed clash with military forces. It was a typical terrorist act against a citizen who was exercising his free right to express himself through democratic mechanisms. We believe the country must reject this. It is now up to the Simon Bolivar National Coordinating Board [CNGSB] to say frankly whether they reject terrorism as a political method or whether they still consider personal attacks as part of their plans and methods to try and convince Colombians to adopt their ideology.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, allow me to follow up on Juan's question: Does the word suspension imply there may be a peaceful way for the talks to resume rather than be permanently cancelled?

[De la Calle] This is precisely what we want to evaluate with the commission in Caracas and the government advisory commission. The president has summoned this commission for 1000 on 2 October. For now, the word suspension is sufficiently clear in Spanish. We will evaluate the events to determine the government's next step. I believe the public expects a clear stance from the guerrillas. The CNGSB should tell the people frankly if terrorism will continue to be part of its political methods.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, what is the fundamental requirement to resume the Caracas talks, considering that the guerrillas have said they will not upset the electoral campaign in any way? Will there be a new declaration or a public condemnation of terrorism?

[De la Calle] It is too early to answer that. We will wait to see how things develop. We will meet with the Caracas commission and listen to the government advisory commission. Then we shall decide.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, will the three recent attacks and the kidnapping of two politicians affect the political campaign?

[De la Calle] The climate created by the CNGSB is very serious. This is inexcusable. We hope the CNGSB will specifically address the issue and reject violence. The government is taking all sorts of precautions to guarantee the electoral campaign. We have stepped up surveillance throughout the country. We are waiting for the CNGSB to condemn this attack. I believe this is what the public demands.

[Gozain] CNGSB spokesmen in Caracas have told Radio Cadena Nacional that they believe the government has reacted hastily because there is still no confirmation as to who carried out yesterday's attack.

[De la Calle] This seems like a rather ambiguous attitude. We hope events will become clearer today. The attack took place in an area where guerrilla operations are common. This was not an isolated incident by a paid assassin. There were at least 40 guerrillas as Dr. [Aurelio] Iragorri Hormaza has said. The guerrillas used heavy weaponry. It is clear to the government that this was the work of a subversive group. The government has no

doubt whatosever about this. It is up to the CNGSB to explain what happened and reject terrorism as a method of spreading its ideology.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, what can Colombians expect from now on—more war and hostilities?

[De la Calle] These are some of the topics we will discuss on 1 and 2 October. The government and military are prepared for any contingencies and the Colombian people must be prepared as well. The Colombian people must support the Colombian Government, which in turn is acting on the people's behalf to reject violence. We must all prepare for more difficulties should they occur.

[Gozain] Mr.Minister, since last night's events, has the government or the official commission in Caracas received any explanation from the guerrillas yet?

[De la Calle] None whatsoever. I believe the government, the advisory commission, and especially the people should demand from the guerrillas a clear explanation of their intentions. We must determine if we are dealing with a dissident group and if the CNGSB does not control all of its fronts. We must demand a clear, frank, and categorical explanation. We must demand the CNGSB reject these violent actions against unarmed citizens who exercise their legitimate democratic rights to express their opinions.

[Gozain] Could a partial state of siege be applied according to the situation in the country? This was the case in Cauca and Santander Departments when Tiberio Villareal was attacked.

[De la Calle] We have not considered that yet. This was an isolated terrorist action, not a case of insurrection. There has not been any generalized action to warrant such a measure. We must keep fighting these actions with available government resources.

[Gozain] Mr. Minister, many thanks for your comments. When does the official Caracas delegation return to Bogota?

[De la Calle] On 2 October, Juan.

[Gozain] Many thanks.

Guerrillas Comment

PA0110140191 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB] has described as hasty the Colombian Government's decision to suspend the peace talks that have been taking place in Venezuela since last 3 June. The rebel group made the announcement after it learned about the government's communique whereby the government condemned the terrorist action against former Senate President Aurelio Iragorri Hormaza and recalled for consultations the executive delegation members to the Caracas talks.

According to guerrilla spokesmen, the CNGSB will issue a communique today. The communique will announce the CNGSB stand on the government's statement that might halt the progress made so far. They also said that the suspension of the peace talks is hasty because it is not known yet who carried out the attack against former Senate President Aurelio Iragorri Hormaza. Seven people were killed in the attack.

Peace Adviser Comments

PA3009204791 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Presidential Peace Adviser Jesus Antonio Bejarano from Caracas by Reporter Francisco Tulande and an unidentified reporter in Bogota—live]

[Text] [Tulande] Good morning, Mr. Bejarano. In what spirit will you begin the meetings with the CGSB [Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board] this week?

[Bejarano] The government advisory commission's work appears to be very positive. I believe it introduced new ways to debate the cease-fire, especially issues such as the public force, the demilitarized zones, and the kidnappings; these have been the negotiation teams' main obstacles in the past few days. In a way, the commission created a new and positive climate. This week we will try to advance based on the commission's pointers and, in keeping with the text of the commission's declaration and the spirit of the debates, we will present a new cease-fire proposal that is being prepared. The proposal attempts to include all the points that the commission discussed with the CGSB, as well as with us.

[Tulande] What are the government's main reasons for presenting this new formula?

[Bejarano] First, we must admit that there have been changes in the terms of the debates, especially regarding topics related to the public force, the demilitarized zones, and other issues. We want to present a reasonable program; this was also the request made by the CGSB to the commission. In principle, we would be willing to change our position on the demilitarized zones and attempt to reach a cease-fire gradually. Since the presence of the public force will not enter into the discussion, our proposal will probably include more zones than we had established initially. We also want to compile and study a few of the points presented by the CGSB on 16 September. We are currently working on this, and I think we will present our proposal at the negotiating table this week.

[Reporter] Does the new government proposal imply that the initial 60-point proposal will get longer?

[Bejarano] No, because the CGSB told the commission that they would not object to the presence of the public force. Of course, we do have more comments about this but, in principle, if this point is no longer an obstacle in

the debates, we want to change our focus in an attempt to reach a cease-fire by taking another track. First we will reconsider the matter of the demilitarized zones although we do want to work more on the other points in the future. For starters, however, we will probably reconsider and propose an amount of demilitarized zones that is reasonable and a bit different from the amount that we have been discussing. That is because we obviously must view the demilitarized zones in another light when it is suggested that the public force should not be present in them. I believe that is the main change in criteria based on the fact that there are new highly positive factors.

[Tulande] In other words, Dr. Bejarano, we can no longer talk about demilitarized zones as the government insisted on in its other proposal, but we must now expect the guerrillas' demilitarized zones to be larger and more flexible as the CGNSB wants?

[Bejarano] The criteria is the same. The guerrillas must be located somewhere to ensure that the cease-fire is verifiable and that it is not easily subjected to disturbances that would spoil the ground that we have gained. In the initial phase, we would obviously not be too specific in defining the demilitarized zones; we would have to be flexible. This is based on the fact that the public force's presence is not under discussion.

[Reporter] Dr. Bejarano, does this mean that the areas in which they can move about will be larger now?

[Bejarano] Eventually, yes. We would eventually be willing to consider that based on the non-discussion of the public forces' presence, which has been clearly stated, and also based on our being able to define a sort of norm of behavior in demilitarized zones.

[Tulande] A final question, Dr. Bejarano. As is usual in negotiations, there is no yielding on anything without getting something in return. Is the government making other demands? For example, will it expand the criteria of the demilitarized zones for the guerrillas? Anything on the kidnappings?

[Bejarano] I believe the commission's stance is very clear. The guerrillas conveyed to the commission their interest in resolving the kidnapping cases pertaining to the guerrillas. This is why we have stressed so often that this is a difficult issue that must be treated with great prudence. It appears that we may now proceed with this topic.

CNGSB Spokesman Comments

PA0110202591 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1246 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Antonio Garcia, third-ranking person in the Army of National Liberation, ELN, member of the central command, and spokesman for the Simon Bolivar National Coordinating Board, CNGSB, at the peace negotiations in Caracas, Venezuela by Juan Gossain and Francisco Tulande in Santa Fe de Bogota—live]

[Text][Tulande] Mr. Garcia, we are speaking to you from Santa Fe de Bogota. How has the Simon Bolivar National Coordinating Board [CNGSB] received the government announcement to suspend the Caracas talks?

[Garcia] Good morning to all Radio Cadena Nacional [RCN] journalists. We are facing quite a delicate situation. We learned that the Caracas talks were suspended. There was no mediation or official communication between the Colombian Government and the members of the CNGSB commission. We believe the decision to suspend indefinitely the dialogue process is a hasty action. We are still waiting for a report from the commission, which clearly states our thoughts regarding the suspension of the Caracas negotiations.

[Tulande] Mr. Garcia....

[Gossain, interrupting] Excuse me, Francisco. One second please. Mr. Garcia, have you been able to speak in Caracas with the ELN [Army of National Liberation] or the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] leaders to hear their opinions on the government's decision?

[Garcia] Yes, last night we talked to our comrades from the central command, specifically the Camilista Union Army of National Liberation [UC-ELN]. Our FARC comrades also spoke with their commanders, and we listened to their opinions. We are all convinced that the suspension of the Caracas negotiations is a worrisome situation. It is a situation that does not contribute to continuing the discussions, which the country needs to have resolved, especially the incidents of violence that took place on 30 September. We believe the decision to suspend the Caracas talks is hasty and a cause for concern.

[Tulande] Mr. Antonio Garcia, a short while ago the government minister said he had no doubt that it was one of the CNGSB guerrilla groups that carried out the ambush against Senator Aurelio Iragorri. He also said that he needed you to condemn the action so that the talks could be resumed. Are you willing to do that?

[Gossain] Mr. Garcia, can you hear us?

[Garcia] Please raise the volume a bit. I can't hear.

[Gossain] Mr. Garcia, my partner Julio Nieto [name as heard] is asking you if you are willing to condemn yesterday's attack as the government minister has asked.

[Garcia] We are reviewing the situation. We are currently receiving information on the Cauca incident, because we believe that incidents of violence do not currently contribute to the continuation of the dialogue and negotiation process. Incidents of violence that have taken place in the last few days, such as the attack on the

Patriotic Union deputy in Mesetas, Meta Department; incidents such as the three murder cases in Remedios, Antioquia Department, last weekend; the bombings that are taking place in Lar Uribe and other areas occupied by FARC, UC-ELN, and EPL [Popular Liberation Army]—we believe that these incidents of violence have to be reviewed as a whole. Peace should not be given last names. John Does are killed every day; and then when there is an act of violence against Aurelio Iragorri, it is described as an act of violence. We believe incidents of violence take place every day that deserve to be reviewed with the same importance. Violence cannot be identified with a single incident. We must thoroughly view all the problems and all the acts of violence. We view them calmly, and we must seek the solutions the country needs now. Therefore, we believe that reviewing incidents of violence is a fundamental duty that must be done at the negotiation table here in Caracas.

[Tulande] What the country does not understand is that, just as dialogue is taking place—and it is a generous attitude to hold talks with those who are outside the law—while the government announces a proposal to expand the demilitarized zones and while there is a good climate, the guerrillas resort to violence that has produced victims who are not exactly people with illustrious names. The people being killed are policemen, people with last names such as Rodriguez, Gutierrez, and so on.

[Garcia] Hello.

[Tulande] How can we understand the guerrillas' attitude when talks are being held in Caracas, when the government is making concessions, and when the victims are common people, especially policemen, who do not have famous names?

[Garcia] I am not hearing you.

[Gossain] We are in contact with Antonio Garcia, one of the ELN leaders in Caracas. He is a member of the CNGSB commission that is holding talks with the government that the government suspended today. Try again, Francisco.

[Tulande] We will get it right the third time around. Mr. Garcia, you have said there is a type of selective violence in Colombia. The country does not understand how talks are being held in Caracas, certain concessions are being made, but there are nevertheless acts of violence in which common people such as the policemen in Cauca are being killed, people who do not have famous names.

[Garcia] That is right. We are concerned about all acts of violence in the country, not just specific cases, but violence as a whole. Each one of the incidents of violence concerns us. That is a matter of discussion at the negotiation table. We believe we must talk in a serious and firm manner that can lead us toward a cease- fire process. For the past three months, the CNGSB has thought it necessary to call for a cease-fire without so many complications. We have called for a detente that can allow us to establish norms of conduct between the CNGSB and the Armed Forces so that the clashes are stopped. Once the clashes between the guerrillas and the Colombian Armed Forces are suspended, we can look at the other types of violence more clearly. This is when we can say if the CNGSB is involved or not. We could be eliminating other factors of violence that are currently disturbing the negotiation process. That is why we believe the government's decision to suspend the negotiations is hasty, because now is precisely when we need it the most. We want to resolve clearly this peace process that has just begun and that we believe should be continued in the best way possible.

[Gossain] Thanks very much to ELN Spokesman Antonio Garcia in Caracas. So, we do not think it will be easy for the guerrillas to condemn yesterday's acts of violence in Cauca and acts of terrorism in general, which is what the government is asking for. The guerrillas say: Why is it that there is no condemnation when Patriotic Union people or guerrilla people are killed in Segovia or Caqueta? Therefore, it seems the guerrillas will not very easily condemn the violence, which is what the government minister demanded at RCN this morning.

Army Sends Reinforcements To Cauca Department

PA0110142491 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1216 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Cali—Troops from the Army's Third Brigade were sent from Cali to reinforce the operations in Cauca Department following the attack by an armed group in an attempt to kill former Senate President Aurelio Iragorri Hormaza. Five policemen and two civilians were killed in the attack.

Colonel Rodrigo Uribe, the brigade's chief of staff, said that as soon as he was told about the attack, he ordered heavy patrols in the area to search for the individuals responsible for the attack.

FARC Announces Unilateral Elections Truce

PA0110211791 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] On 29 September the 2d, 4th, 13th, and 17th fronts of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], which are active in Caqueta and Huila, announced a unilateral truce to permit the Colombians to vote peacefully. What is still not clear is the conduct to be observed by the Army of National Liberation [ELN], in view of the possibility of a cease-fire.

The ELN has three blocs. In its internal communiques, it insists on combining struggles. Here is a report by correspondent Hernando Salazar.

[Begin Salazar recording] The three blocs into which the ELN is split group 2,500 militants who are active in over 220 municipalities of the country. The official line that is represented in Caracas is really divided into two parts. One is more political than military, and is headed by Father Perez. The other one is much more military, and

is headed by Gabino [Nicolas Rodriguez Bautista], the organization's second in command. The group that gave evidence of the division was the Socialist Renewal Movement [Corriente Renovadora Socialista, CRS], which has divided the ELN leadership, as is recognized by an internal document. The CRS, although it insists more on political than on military aspects, wants more urban than rural presence, more people's militias, and more debate in this era of perestroyka.

What everyone asks is what will be the position of the three blocs regarding the rank and file. That is the million dollar question, because all of their internal documents appear to favor a combined political and armed struggle, and all are very reluctant to demobilize. We will have to wait and see what sector of the ELN leans toward the rank and file. [end recording]

* Inflation Reaches 20 Percent Over 8 Months

91SM0504B Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 91 p 14A

[Unattributed article: "Inflation at 20.19 Percent"; first paragraph is EL TIEMPO introduction]

[Text] A more substantial decrease in the rate during the rest of 1991 is anticipated. Energy and water rose between 3 and 4 percent in August. Over the past 12 months, the increase in the cost of living was 31.2 percent.

Last August the increase in the cost of living was slightly below the figure for the same month of last year: 1.27 percent compared to 1.58 percent. The cumulative rise in prices for the first eight months of this year, however, reached 20.19 percent—a rate very near the ceiling of 22 percent established by the government for the entire year.

What most concerns the government is the fact that the cumulative increase for the past 12 months was 31.2 percent—the sharpest rise in the past 10 years and only one percentage point below the record rate of 32.4 percent recorded for all of 1990.

The 20.19-percent rise in the cost of living over the past eight months means that as of 1 September, 120,860 pesos were needed to purchase what 100,000 pesos would have purchased for a "family market basket" on 1 January.

The Prices That Increased

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) announced yesterday by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) points up the fact that the August price rise of 1.27 percent was less than the 1.58 rise recorded for August of last year.

Half of the August rise in the cost of living reflects the increases recorded in the prices for the products and services that comprise the "household expenses" group. Two of the more important of these increases are established by the government: electric power with a 3.85-percent increase, and water and sewer services, 3.03 percent.

Of the manufactured products that are influential in this group, the largest increases were recorded in batteries, 3.88 percent; laundry soap, 2.80 percent; disinfectants, 2.15 percent; toilet paper, 1.82 percent; and household cleaning products, 1.85 percent.

The food group—the group that has the most impact on inflation—turned in a relatively stable performance in August, with an increase of 0.81 percent.

This increase is explained primarily by a rise in the prices for milk products, edible oils, and eggs of 1.77 percent; for fresh fruits, 1.65 percent; and for meat, 1.64 percent. The latter figure, however, reflects a shift in the trend of meat price increases.

Prominent among the few categories that recorded price decreases were bananas, potatoes, and other tubers (down 2.61 percent) and vegetables and legumes (down 3.13 percent).

In the other groups that comprise the "family market basket," the increases were 1.49 percent for clothing, 1.18 percent for health care, 1.08 percent for transportation, and 0.96 percent for education.

The largest cumulative increases in the cost of living during the first eight months of this year were in education, 24.07 percent; health care, 23.41 percent; and transportation 20.90 percent. The two groups that have the greatest impact on inflation—food and household expenses—recorded increases of 19.72 and 20.61 percent, respectively.

In the household expenses group, the subgroup of fuels and residential public services is perhaps the source of greatest concern, with increases of 26.8 percent for the eight-month period and 47.64 percent over the past 12 months.

The largest price increases during August were recorded in the cities of Monteria, Pereira, Pasto, Cali, Bucaramanga, Santa Fe de Bogota, and Villavicencio. In all of these cities the rates of increase were above the national average.

The cities with the largest cumulative totals for the eight-month period were Manizales with 21.46 percent and Barranquilla with 21.42 percent.

Heading the list of cities with the largest cumulative totals for the past 12 months was Bogota with 32.56 percent, followed by Manizales with 32.47 percent and Bucaramanga with 32.22 percent. The cities with the smallest cumulative totals for that period were Villavicencio with 26.69 percent and Cartagena with 28.81 percent.

The products and services that recorded the largest cumulative increases for the eight-month period were boneless beef, 48.63 percent, bone-in beef 48.33 percent, and liver 46.13 percent.

Noteworthy among the remaining food items were yams, papayas, tomatoes, beets, and celery, with increases ranging from 50 to 82 percent for the eight-month period from January through August.

Noteworthy in the "household expenses" group were dishwashing soap, with a 41.1-percent price increase; electric power, 35.65 percent; and powdered detergent, 31.38 percent.

* Human Rights Office To Open in Capital

91SM0504A Santa Fe de Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 31 Aug 91 p 16F

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota—Mayor Juan Martin Calcedo Ferrer has accepted the proposal of the attorney general of the nation, Carlos Gustavo Arrieta, to create in the capital an Office for Permanent Attention to Human Rights.

The Capital District's chief executive replied yesterday to a communication sent by the attorney general that proclaimed the urgent need for channeling accusations relating to violations of fundamental rights in the Capital District, particularly in the Ciudad Bolivar area.

Following is the text of the communication from the attorney general of the nation to the mayor:

"In accordance with its resolute policy of defending and protecting fundamental rights, the Office of Attorney General has designed and put into practice—in a number of cities in the nation—a new mechanism that provides for handling and attending to citizen complaints and also for the collection of evidence in cases that by reason of their urgency or seriousness require immediate intervention by government authorities. This mechanism also makes it possible to consolidate efforts to prevent human rights violations."

"Pursuant to this policy, Offices for Permanent Attention to Human Rights have been opened in the cities of Medellin, Cucuta, and Valledupar, with highly favorable results. In practice, these offices function as centers for providing immediate attention to matters that relate to violations of human rights; and the office of the attorney general of the nation, the office of the solicitor general, the national police, and the municipal authorities are involved in their operation.

"The serious accusations that have recently been made of possible human rights violations in Santa Fe de Bogota—particularly in the Ciudad Bolivar area—point to the need for establishing, in this city, a Permanent Office where citizens can readily go to petition the authorities for protection and action. The cooperation and support of the mayor's office, however, are indispensable to the development of the program, whose implementation requires various resources and facilities not available to the office of the attorney general."

"I trust that this invitation will meet with your acceptance, so that we may establish a common front to work for the prevention and punishment of the violations of human rights in our city."

The Response

For his part, Mayor Calcedo Ferrer made the following response to Attorney General Arrieta Padilla:

"I have received, and accept, your proposal to establish an Office for Permanent Attention to Human Rights. Your proposal faithfully interprets the conversations that we have been holding with reference to this matter.

"On a number of occasions I have reaffirmed my desire to cooperate speedily with initiatives—such as this—that are of a democratic and progressive nature and that help to stabilize the climate of coexistence and social tolerance in our nation."

"I am convinced that this proposal to prevent the violation of human rights has the complete support of the citizenry, and that it will be as successful as it already has been in other cities of the nation."

"I have accordingly ordered—through the Secretariat of Government of the Capital District and with the concurrence of the district attorney of Santa Fe de Bogota—that an Interinstitutional Commission immediately initiate, in coordination with the Office of the Attorney General, an effort that will not only enable us next week to have an Office for Permanent Attention to Human Rights but also give impetus to the investigations pertaining to the possible violations of human rights in Santa Fe de Bogota."

Peru

Ecuadoran Proposal for Pope's Mediation Viewed

PY0210023091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2034 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Unattributed ANDINA commentary on Ecuadoran proposal for the pope's mediation in the border conflict with Peru]

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (ANDINA)—In an attitude that has no legal basis and ignores the intangibility of a document ratified by the two congresses, in his speech to the UN General Assembly Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja has asked for the pope's mediation to solve what the Quito government wants to ignore.

The Ecuadoran president tacitly rejects, as happened several times in the past, the Rio de Janeiro protocol issued in 1942 as a consequence of the 1941 armed conflict.

The Rio de Janeiro protocol, ratified by the two countries' congresses, and endorsed as guarantors by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, has the force and effect of any instrument of that type ruled by international law.

As a result of the 1941 conflict, when Peru repelled the Ecuadoran military action and its troops reached the doorsteps of Guayaquil, a diplomatic action was taken and the mediation ended with the signing of the protocol, and later, with the good offices of Brazilian Navy Captain Braz Dias de Aguiar, the border between the two countries was established.

For Peru the Rio de Janeiro protocol is an intangible instrument it always has respected. However, Ecuador is adamantly striving for the annulment of the document.

President Rodrigo Borja has presented an absolutely unfounded argument. He stressed the need for a papal mediation, as in the case of the Beagle Channel conflict between Argentina and Chile, which were on the brink of war.

The Beagle issue was finally resolved by the pope, but under circumstances totally different from the Peruvian-Ecuadoran conflict. Between the governments of Argentina and Chile there was no document as important as the protocol that set the borders between Peru and Ecuador. The Beagle Channel was submitted to arbitration by the queen of England and rejected by Argentina because an arbitration—the ruling of an arbiter—does not have the same legal force as a protocol.

In this case, which is an "adjudged matter," surely the pope will abstain from amending an instrument that is valid in international law.

This is not the only strained situation between the two countries. Something similar took place in 1981, which led to an armed confrontation, but the waters finally calmed down and a solution was reached.

At the present time, Ecuadoran forces entered Peruvian territory and a border marker was removed, as confirmed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara before leaving for the UN General Assembly.

Peru already has stated its position on the matter. President Alberto Fujimori has made it clear that Peru will comply with the Rio de Janeiro protocol and will not allow anything against it. Moreover, Foreign Minister Torres y Torres Lara was categorical in demanding the reinstatement of the border marker and in affirming the commitment that Peru has honored, of complying with the protocol's provisions.

This official reaction has been followed by all the Peruvian people, especially by all congressmen who said that the government must adopt a firm position, without accepting the game Ecuador wants to play every time it feels necessary for domestic reasons.

Peru is absolutely right, and has the support of the four guarantor nations that already have established the full enforcement of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro protocol.

Foreign Minister Views Conflict With Ecuador

PY0210021891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1340 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct. (ANDINA)—Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, has ratified Peru's position on the legality of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, and he has rejected Ecuador's intentions with regard to the border dispute. The following is the text of the foreign minister's address to the UN General Assembly on this matter: Paragraphs related to Ecuador that are contained in the address by Carlos Torres y Torres, president of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, during the general debate of the 46the UN General Assembly.

Mr President: In the speech he delivered on 30 September, Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja said that Ecuador has an unsolved territorial problem with Peru. He said this problem endangers regional peace and proposed that the Holy Father John Paul II arbitrate the conflict.

Emphasizing our respect and admiration for His Holiness, we feel the obligation of firmly correcting the following points:

First, the Ecuadoran president has chosen to omit in his speech that a peace, friendship, and limits protocol was signed by our two countries in 1942 and that this protocol definitively solved the Ecuadoran-Peruvian border problem. Ecuador cannot ignore this treaty, which has been duly signed and approved by the Ecuadoran and Peruvian congresses and ratified by the two countries under the solemn guarantee of four other American republics: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States.

Therefore, there is no territorial problem between Ecuador and Peru. This problem was solved through a treaty signed by the two countries more than 50 years ago with the guarantee of four American republics.

Second, we want to alert the international community about the Ecuadoran Government's intention of discussing within another framework an issue that should be solved through the mechanisms in the 1942 protocol, which was signed in Rio de Janeiro, thus changing the characteristics of this bilateral issue by making it international. In accordance with Article VII of this treaty, which definitively established the Ecuadoran-Peruvian border, any disagreement or doubt about its implementation must be solved with the assistance of the four countries that guaranteed the treaty terms: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States.

To try to elude this mechanism by resorting to His Holiness John Paul II is a way of ignoring an international treaty signed by the Ecuadoran and Peruvian governments, approved by the two countries' congresses, ratified in accordance with international laws, and guaranteed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. If this arbitration is accepted, it will invalidate all international treaties and overlook the basic principle of respect for treaties. As a result, the international legal structure, which has been so arduously built on the basis of a peaceful coexistence throughout the years, will be dismantled and our continental and international security endangered.

Without respect to border inviolability and international treaties, it would have been impossible, for example, to construct a new Europe or to consolidate peace between Iraq and Kuwait, which was achieved through the unquestionable legal principles contained in UN Security Council Resolution No. 687, dated 2 April 1991.

Based on these facts, we call on the brotherly Republic of Ecuador to match its acts to its assertions on peace, justice, and respect for the law. We urge Ecuador to submit any disagreement or doubt on the implementation of the Ecuadoran-Peruvian protocol on peace, friendship, and limits signed on 29 January 1942 and of the verdict of Brazilian arbitrator Braz Dias de Aguiar to the countries that guaranteed this protocol. With the authority bestowed upon them, these countries will solve any existing conflict in accordance with the terms of Articles V and VII of the 1942 protocol.

Peru is not refusing to seek a peaceful and immediate solution to this alleged territorial conflict. It is Ecuador that is refusing to allow Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States—which repeatedly have offered to fulfill their obligation as guarantors of the 1942 protocol—to make a final decision on the issue. These four countries again reiterated their intention to arbitrate the issue in a recent declaration released in Brasilia on 15 September 1991.

Since there is a legal instrument, which is fully applicable to the situation, it is not fitting to resort to His Holiness' arbitration, although his moral authority and the religious feelings of the Peruvian and Ecuadoran peoples are unquestionable.

Mr President, within the current context of renewed international peace and security, the Peruvian and Ecuadoran peoples have great confidence in their governments' capacity to reach agreements and seek cooperation, and hope they will harmoniously project toward the future their profound historic, geographical, social, and cultural roots. These common roots should transform Ecuador and Peru into a powerful integrating nucleus in the bosom of the Andean countries community because this integration is indispensable to create a really peaceful zone in Latin America.

This is why the proposal made by Ecuadoran President Borja yesterday coincides with President Fujimori's initiative announced at the Guadalajara Ibero-American summit on 18 July: Both proposals call for the establishment of a peaceful zone in South America. As Peruvian foreign minister, I would like to make this proposal a reality by inviting my Rio Group colleagues to sign soon in Lima a declaration renouncing the use of mass-destruction weapons in Latin America and starting an agreement process leading to the consolidation of peace, security, and development in the region.

Demands Compliance With Protocol

PY0110185691 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1805 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (ANDINA)—Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara today demanded that Ecuador complies with its statements of peace, justice, and respect for the law. He demanded that Ecuador submit any disagreement or doubt over the enforcement of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol or the arbitration decision of (?Brazilian) Dias de Aguiar [name as received] to the countries that guarantee the protocol, which can resolve such disagreements through Articles 5 and 7 of the treaty.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister said that Peru is not avoiding a peaceful and immediate solution to the alleged territorial problem. He said that Ecuador has refused to seek a final decision from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, which have repeatedly offered to guarantee the protocol.

Torres y Torres Lara said that in yesterday's speech, the Ecuadoran president sought to ignore the existence of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

There is no territorial problem between Peru and Ecuador because the issue was resolved 50 years ago through a bilateral treaty that is guaranteed by four American nations, he said.

The minister alerted the international community to Ecuador's attempt to place in another context a subject that must be resolved through the mechanisms of the 1942 protocol, and about Ecuador's attempt to distort the subject by making it an international issue.

Congress 'Flatly' Rejects Mediation Proposal

PY0110042291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0343 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (ANDINA)—The Peruvian Congress flatly rejected tonight Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja's proposal at the United Nations to ask for Pope John Paul II's mediation to determine whether the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is in force because, the Peruvian Congress stated, this protocol has been in force since the 1940's "and the guarantor countries have reiterated that it is fully valid and in force around the world."

The Peruvian senators and deputies showed surprise and indignation at the unexpected Ecuadoran move and stated their full support for the position rejecting the

absurd maneuver by the Ecuadoran president that was immediately adopted at the United Nations by Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, the Peruvian prime minister and foreign minister.

Leftist Senator Enrique Bernales Ballesteros described as correct Peru's position of rejecting Borja's proposal to ask for the Holy Father's mediation on the Rio de Janeiro Protocol because, he said, this would entail renouncing the fact that the protocol is in full force.

Bernales said that the Ecuadoran proposal is in keeping with the criteria of the Ecuadoran Government, which contends that the border conflict remains unsolved; this is not the case, because the treaty will always be in force.

Change 90 Deputy Victor Paredes Guerria said that by making this intransigent and absurd proposal, Borja seeks to ignore full enforcement of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which ended all Ecuadoran-Peruvian border problems.

He added: I believe this is another of many efforts that Ecuadoran politicians are always making to continue holding an intransigent position with regard to this old issue.

Moreover, Fredem[illegible] [Democratic Front] Senator Ricardo Vega Llona expressed his complete support for Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, stating that Torres y Torres gave a categorical reply because he asserted that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is still in force.

IU [United Left] Deputy Cesar Barrera Bazan described as absurd President Borja's proposal to request the mediation of Pope John Paul II to resolve border problems that have already been overcome through the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

He added: "All Borja wants is for the Holy Father to give his blessing to enforcement of the Rio de Janeiro protocol."

IU Senator Javier Diez Canseco Cisneros asserted that Borja's proposal is inapplicable because Peru and Ecuador have no border dispute since all border disputes were resolved in the 40's.

The only area that must still be demarcated is a small area that was not demarcated at the proper time as established in the Rio de Janeiro protocol.

Government 'Energetically Rejects' Haiti Coup

PY0110183291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1759 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (ANDINA) — The Peruvian Government today indicated that it has rejected the coup d'etat that occurred on 30 September in the sister republic of Haiti and condemned this military adventure that has caused the loss of several lives.

Here is the text of the communique that was issued by the Foreign Ministry:

Official Communique No. 024/91.

In light of the interruption of constitutional order and the arbitrary disregard for the will of the Haitian people who elected Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide as president of the Republic of Haiti, the Peruvian Government expresses its most firm rejection of the action of force that occurred on 30 September which interrupted the constitutional and democratic order in that sister republic and resulted in the loss of lives. It formulates an energetic call to the Haitian Armed Forces for them to respect the state of law and the democratic will of the people of Haiti.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry will hold urgent consultations with the foreign ministries of the countries of the Rio Group and within the framework of the OAS seeking to coordinate joint actions in support of the democratic institutionality of the Republic of Haiti.

Lima, 1 October 1991.

Foreign Ministry - General Directorate of Dissemination.

September Inflation 'Lowest in 50 Months'

PY0110164291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1548 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (ANDINA) — Felix Murillo, chief of the National Statistics and Informatics Institute (INEI), reported today that the September's consumer price index amounted to 5.6 percent.

He stated that for the third consecutive month the rate has decreased, and that this figure is the lowest in 50 months.

The figures released by the INEI are higher than those released by private institutions that deal with inflation rates.

Murillo explained that of the eight large groups that were taken into account, only two, public services and goods, recorded increases higher than the overall index.

Reportedly, the expenditure of an average household comprising two or three wage earners and a total of five persons is 180 new soles.

Uruguay

Congress Approves Privatization of Public Firms

PY2809191891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1618 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Report by Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 28 Sep (EFE)—It was reported today that after four months of discussions, the Uruguayan Congress has finally approved a bill that will allow the government to begin a program to privatize

public companies. The program will seek to end the traditional state socialism that was implanted in the country at the beginning of the century.

The bill, which was approved on 27 September, had to overcome the resistance of a broad political coalition that included legislators from the ruling party and the unions, which are largely controlled by the left.

The crisis in the Soviet Union, the changes in East Europe, and the withdrawal from the political arena of orthodox communist factions, who appeared to control the tightly structured union system in Uruguay, contributed to a more rapid collapse of the opposition to privatizations.

The Uruguayan Government is now thinking of transforming the state-owned airline PLUNA [Uruguay National Airlines], the State Seal and Fishing Industry (ILPE), the National Telecommunications Administration (Antel), and the National Ports Administration into joint enterprises.

The government also wants total privatization of the gas company, which serves 40,000 homes in Montevideo, and elimination of the insurance and alcohol monopolies in order to attract foreign investment. [passage omitted]

Lacalle Signs Law

PY0110232891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Oct (EFE)—Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle, after signing the State Reform Law making possible the privatization of public companies after 70 years of state socialism, said today that the country "has began a new stage."

"Today we end an era and begin a new stage of great changes that are more in accordance with the reality of the country and the world," Lacalle said after promulgating the State Reform Law. Cabinet ministers, leaders of political parties, and legislators attended the ceremony.

The law approved last week was announced a year and a half ago, and Congress analyzed it for four months.

The changes "do not mean criticism of the past but an essential adaptation to the present, and above all to the future," Lacalle said.

Lacalle characterized the legislators who voted for the bill as "workers of the future," stressing that the law's importance "will not be seen by our generation but by future ones."

The State Reform Law was approved with the votes of legislators from the traditional National or "White" Party, which is now in power, and the Colorado Party, which is now in the opposition. The leftist coalition Broad Front (FA) voted against the bill and threatened to organize a plebiscite against it.

The new law will allow the government to privatize several public companies, including the Uruguay National Airlines (PLUNA), the National Telecommunications Administration (Antel), the Montevideo port services, and the gas company.

Venezuela

Reportage on Aftermath of Haitian Coup

Government Issues Communique

PA0110011891 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0003 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Communique read by Foreign Minister Armando Duran in Caracas on 30 September—recorded]

[Text] In light of the coup d'etat staged against the democratic and constitutional government of the Republic of Haiti, presided over by Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Venezuelan Government expresses its complete rejection of this action and demands that the Haitian Armed Forces respect the Constitution and the legitimate government that was freely elected by the people.

A note was also sent to the OAS Secretary General stating that according to the resolution adopted at the 5th OAS General Assembly on 5 June in Santiago, Chile, the Permanent Council should be summoned immediately to study the situation and an ad hoc meeting of foreign ministers or special session of the General Assembly should be called within 10 days to adopt measures to safeguard democracy and respect for human rights in Haiti.

Aristide Arrives in Caracas

PA0110125791 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1111 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was overthrown on 30 September by a military coup, left here for New York following a brief stop over at the Maiquetia Airport.

The president, who was held prisoner for several hours by the military junta headed by Army Commander in Chief Raul Cedras, arrived in Caracas at 0500 (0900 GMT) aboard Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez' aircraft.

Aristide's departure was arranged following a request to protect his life made by the constitutional president of Haiti, Foreign Minister Jean Robert Sabalat has reported.

From the beginning, the mediators of Aristide's departure, Alvin Adams and Jean Raphael Doufour, U.S. and French ambassadors respectively, said that the deposed Haitian president should go to Paris.

Fritz Longchamp, Haitian ambassador to the United Nations, stated this morning in New York that the

request to call an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the coup d'etat had been rejected.

The diplomat said: "Haiti has had its right as a UN member frustrated, because the Charter establishes that when a member requests a meeting of the Council, it must be granted."

After learning of the UN Security Council decision, Longchamp said that the United States, France, and Venezuela negotiated with the coupist military men for Aristide's departure instead of supporting the constitutional government.

Aristide Seeks Support

PA0110190991 Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (AFP)—Toppled Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide today asked the international community to take action in Haiti "to halt the massacre unleashed by Army Commander in Chief General Raoul Cedras," who staged a bloody coup d'etat on 30 September in Haiti.

Aristide arrived in Venezuela today; President Carlos Andres Perez sent his private aircraft to Port-au-Prince to bring him to Caracas. This occurred following negotiations France, the United States, Canada, and Venezuela held with the military coupists to preserve the life of the Antillean nation's president-priest.

"The military men know that the Haitian people are not willing to accept the coup. That is why they are killing them and will continue to do so until the international community arrives to help us, as was done when we held democratic elections," Aristide stated.

That statement, followed by a suggestion from Perez that a multinational force should take action in Haiti, was immediately interpreted as a preamble to the efforts being made for international organizations to defend the beaten Haitian democracy.

Aristide, who addressed newsmen in perfect Spanish and spoke in a firm voice, said: "I gave my life for my people, and am willing to give what is left of it in order to continue working for my country." Aristide insisted that, just as Haiti would not have had democratic elections in December without the help of the international community, "the support of that community will enable us to defeat them (the coupists) and will enable me to return to my country."

The toppled leader, who was elected by an overwhelming vote on 16 December 1990 (he garnered two-thirds of the total votes) and took power on 7 February 1991, told newsmen of the threat that an interruption of democracy in his country would pose.

"The death of democracy in my country would constitute a threat to all democracy in Latin America," Aristide stated.

Aristide, who is a guest of honor—he was received with honors bestowed on chiefs of state as soon as he arrived at Miraflores Presidential Palace—is resting for a few hours in the home of the French ambassador before he meets with President Perez and makes contacts to launch his anticoupist international crusade.

Aristide hints that whether he stays in Caracas or travels to another country in the coming hours will depend on those efforts.

Aristide To Meet With Perez

PA0110140391 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1341 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (EFE)—Jean-Bertrand Aristide is in Caracas today, where he will meet with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at 1500 GMT.

A Venezuelan presidential spokesperson announced today that Aristide arrived at 0900 GMT at the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia, 40 km north of Caracas, aboard the presidential aircraft sent to Port-au-Prince by President Perez.

The control tower at Maiquetia International Airport had confirmed Aristide's arrival aboard the Venezuelan presidential aircraft "Grumman-4" this morning, and announced that he had left for New York.

Aristide Thanks President Perez

PA0110171291 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1603 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the ousted president of Haiti, arrived in our country early this morning after Venezuelan and French diplomats authorized his trip to Venezuela. Aristide is now meeting with President Carlos Andres Perez at the Miraflores Palace, while he waits to leave for France. Our reporter Martin Pacheco located the ousted Haitian president and had the following exchange:

[Begin recording] [Pacheco] Minister, could the president say something to us?

[Beatriz Rangel Mantilla, Venezuelan minister secretary of the Presidency] Later, later. He cannot say anything now. He is going to meet with the Venezuelan president. He has already said that he will make statements after he meets with the president.

[Pacheco] At this time, President Aristide is accompanied by the minister secretary of the Presidency and by the director general of the Foreign Ministry. Aristide is riding in the president's car and is heading toward the Miraflores presidential palace, where he will be received by President Carlos Andres Perez. This will be the first official meeting President Aristide will have with Venezuelan Government authorities.

He is escorted by officials from the presidential palace and the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services as he travels from the French ambassador's residence to the presidential palace.

President Aristide arrived at exactly 0455 this morning from Haiti aboard the Venezuelan presidential plane. He immediately met with the French ambassador and the director general of the Foreign Ministry of Venezuela. He was immediately taken to the French ambassador's residence where he was visited by U.S. Ambassador Michael Skol.

President Aristide is now heading to the Miraflores presidential palace to thank the president for the hospitality accorded him by the Venezuelan Government when he and his family were affected by this coup d'etat that has crushed constitutional order in Haiti. [end recording]

Perez Eyes Military Intervention

PA0110191391 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1757 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (EFE)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez did not rule out today military intervention against Haiti's coupists to reinstate the constitutional government in that country.

During a joint news conference with overthrown President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Perez noted: "We are prepared to assume our responsibility to achieve the return of democracy to Haiti."

"If the OAS or the United Nations agree to send a force, Venezuela will not hesitate to join forces," Perez stated. "If we accept the consolidation of a corrupt and abominable government in Haiti, we will nurture the threat of the return of de facto governments in Latin America," he noted. The Venezuelan president reported that the situation in Haiti poses a challenge to democracy on the continent, and noted that "nonintervention is a sacred principle, but (in this case) we must defend Haiti's sovereignty."

"If the international community has the means, it must use them. The OAS asked for the reinstatement of democracy, but the coupists did not reply. We must now consider the fact that a dictatorship that has ignored that appeal has been installed on the continent," he added.

The Venezuelan head of state said that persuasion through all the news media must be used as a first resort in dealing with the coupist military. In this respect, his government has requested an urgent meeting of foreign ministers of OAS member countries. At that meeting, which is scheduled to begin in a few hours at OAS Headquarters, the suspension of diplomatic relations and all aid and cooperation with Haiti will be considered, Perez stated. The Venezuelan president added that his government already has decided to drop Haiti from the group of 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries that comprise the San Jose Pact. These countries receive Venezuelan and Mexican oil under special financing conditions.

Perez noted that Aristide is in Venezuela as the constitutional president of Haiti, and may remain in the country for as long as necessary and conduct the actions he may deem appropriate. "Aristide is a guest of honor of the Venezuelan Government and people, and can count on our aid to restore democracy in his country," Perez asserted.

The overthrown Haitian president arrived in Venezuela today at 0900 aboard an airplane sent by Perez to Port-au-Prince, where the new coup began on 29 September. Perez and Aristide met today at the presidential palace for 30 minutes and hosted a news conference afterward.

Aristide, Perez Comment on Events

PA0110230291 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2047 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Report by Jose Bujanda]

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (EFE)—Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the overthrown constitutional president of Haiti, said on 1 October in Caracas that his goal is to return to his country, and that he does not know how long he will remain in Venezuela, where he has been since 0900 GMT today.

"When I left Haiti I told French Ambassador Jean Raphael Dufour that I was doing it to save lives and to be able to return later to my country," Aristide said at a joint news conference with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

Aristide said the French ambassador telephoned him on 29 September at the Haitian Armed Forces' General Headquarters where he had been taken by a group of soldiers.

"The French ambassador asked me if I was prepared to go to France, to which I answered that I would do it if it meant traveling to save the lives of my people and that I would return later to my country," Aristide said.

"A Haitian general is trying to rob the people of their democratic power, but the process that began with the first free elections on 16 December 1990 cannot be stopped by a coup d'etat that poses a threat to democracy in other Latin American countries," Aristide said.

The ousted Haitian constitutional president added that the Haitian opposition's only option in struggling against the coup soldiers is to "expose themselves to death. The opposition is the entire Haitian people, headed by the political parties."

"The current situation in Haiti pits the people against the leader of a group of soldiers. General Raoul Cedras, chief of the Armed Forces, has weapons and the people

do not; this is why the international community's support is necessary," he added.

Aristide pointed out that the U.S. and Venezuelan Ambassadors in Haiti, Alvin Adams and Beatriz Orellano, respectively, remained with him at the airport in the Haitian capital until 0700 GMT on 1 October, when he was able to depart for Venezuela aboard a plane sent by President Perez.

The Venezuelan president said that immediately after he was informed that a coup had begun in Haiti, he called for an urgent meeting of the OAS Council of Foreign Ministers.

"Many OAS foreign ministers are already at the organization's headquarters in Washington; the meeting wil be held within the next few hours to decide on the steps that will be taken to restore democracy in Haiti," Perez said.

Perez pointed out that over the past few hours he has spoken by telephone with French President Francois Mitterrand, U.S. President George Bush, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares.

Venezuela will propose a set of measures at the extraordinary OAS foreign ministers' meeting "in response to the massacre that the Haitian Army has unleashed, as Aristide reports, and if we agree to send a UN or OAS force, Venezuela will not hesitate," Perez said.

"The OAS has already called for the restoration of democracy in Haiti but has received no answer from the coup plotters; thus, the foreign ministers must consider that a dictatorship has been established and that it is ignoring this request," Perez said.

Perez added that, as the constitutional president of Haiti, Aristide is the Venezuelan Government's and people's guest of honor, and he can remain in the country as long as he wishes.

Perez Proposes Aid, Oil Cut

PA0210033191 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Video report on statements by President Carlos Andres Perez at the Miraflores presidential palace in Caracas on 1 October—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] President Carlos Andres Perez said: Venezuela is willing to play a leading role in proposing the harshest actions that may be necessary to restore the Haitian people's sovereignty and the reinstatement of the president elected by the people, who today has honored us with his presence in Venezuela.

Asked whether or not Venezuela will immediately withdraw economic aid from Haiti and request the return of our ambassador, he responded: I am awaiting the [OAS] foreign ministers' meeting because I want to take joint action. But Venezuela will propose just that: the withdrawal of all cooperation and aid from Haiti. Among other things, Venezuela would suspend enforcement of the San Jose Pact and stop supplying oil to Haiti if the despotic, dictatorial government insists on remaining in power.

The international community is in a state of emergency and the next few hours will be decisive in finding the most suitable political mechanisms to gain Dr. Aristide's reinstatement as president of Haiti.

OPEC Members Agree To Increase Oil Production

PA2909234591 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1550 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] On 26 September, at the second meeting of OPEC ministers, it was decided that oil production will not be limited for each of the producing countries. This measure is meant to strengthen the price of OPEC's crude oil in the last three months of 1991. The first reaction was an increase in the market's oil prices.

Iraq and Kuwait are included in this new guideline for production, based on the production capacity they still have after the Persian Gulf war. Observers were surprised by the fact that the amount of oil these two nations can produce together is not enough to destabilize the prices at the petroleum market.

Venezuela will now produce, at the most, approximately 100,000 additional barrels. The rest of the countries will produce a similar amount or less, except for Saudi Arabia which will hold the largest part of the market because it is the largest producer.

According to the ministers, the first effect the markets will feel will be the signal that OPEC will continue to reaffirm and defend its presence at consumption centers. The ministers believe that it will also strengthen the recovery of crude oil prices.

Since OPEC agreed on a price of $21 per barrel for its export package, Venezuela will receive a price of $19 per barrel. Venezuela's prices will always be almost $2 below the organization's price because of the high amount of medium and heavy crude oils in our petroleum export packages.

Suriname

Venetiaan on Netherlands Ties, Drug War

FL2709125391 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Suriname's new president, Ronald Venetiaan, says he plans to hold talks soon with the Netherlands on expanding ties between the two countries. Addressing the U.N. General Assembly in New York, Mr Venetiaan also expressed hope that the Dutch Government would provide more extensive economic support to Suriname.

He also spoke about drug smuggling in his country and asked for international help to win the war against it.

France Ready To Give Military, Other Aid

PM2709144291 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Sep 91 pp 1, 2

[Willebrord Nieuwenhuist report: "Paris Follows The Hague in Suriname"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 24 Sep—If the Netherlands gives military aid to Suriname, this would make it easier for France to do the same. For the French Government, calm in the overseas territory of French Guiana, a neighbor of Suriname, is a high priority, chiefly to maintain the security of the Kourou rocket launching site.

This has emerged from talks with high-ranking officials from the Defense and Foreign ministries and the Ministry of Overseas Departments and Territories (Domtom) in Paris.

France is ready to assist the new Surinamese Government with border surveillance; the fight against drugs; the resettlement of refugees; and health care if Paramaribo requests aid. France wants the 6,400 Surinamese refugees out of the reception camps in St. Laurent de Maronie as soon as possible.

The French Government has taken exception to the fact that in the last few months the signals from the Netherlands cabinet on possible future relations with Suriname "have been characterized by ambiguity." In political talks both within the EC and bilaterally between Paris and The Hague, developments in Suriname and the forms of cooperation with the new government have been discussed repeatedly this year.

However, it has remained unclear whether the Netherlands Government is also prepared to help Suriname with the reorganization of the Army and with combating drugs exports from ports and airfields. Now that the Netherlands Government is no longer ruling out responding to the requests from Suriname and perhaps sending military police, France is prepared to resume large-scale cooperation with Suriname. "It really would be a lot easier if you Dutch were already there," a Defense Ministry policy aide said. [passage omitted]